

# FISHERY MARKET NEWS

DECEMBER 1944

## CONTENTS

	Page
RECEIPTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AT SEATTLE, 1943, by E. C. Hinsdale .....	2
Record supply of fish forecast by OCF .....	10
Pilchard catch boosts U. S. production .....	10
Interior Department institutes closed season for sablefish .....	11
U. S. halibut vessels granted privileges in Canada .....	11
Surplus diesel engines and boats listed by Maritime Commission .....	12
Production of non-commercial fishing tackle still restricted .....	12
ODT penalty demurrage charges suspended .....	13
<b>FRESH FISH TRADE</b>	
October landings at three ports greater than in 1943 .....	13
Ten-month total of New Bedford landings 23 percent above 1943 .....	14
Favorable weather stimulates shrimp production in October .....	15
October New York receipts increase 11 percent over September .....	16
October receipts at Chicago show a decrease of 1 percent from September .....	16
October receipts at Seattle show 68 percent gain .....	17
<b>FROZEN FISH TRADE</b>	
U. S. holdings on November 1 32 percent greater than year previous .....	18
October freezings by U. S. cold-storage plants 26 percent larger than October 1943 ..	18
New York cold-storage holdings continue upward trend in October .....	19
Boston cold-storage holdings show little change in October .....	19
Chicago cold-storage holdings of October 26 show slight decrease .....	20
Canadian holdings on November 1 16 percent greater than those of one year earlier ..	20
Canadian freezings decline during October .....	21
Amt. 25 to MFR-364 effective November 25 .....	21
<b>CANNED AND CURED FISH TRADE</b>	
Final Alaska salmon pack totals 4,856,330 cases .....	22
Tuna and mackerel ten-month packs show large increases over 1943 .....	22
Increased pilchard pack follows rise in catch .....	23
October shrimp pack exceeds October 1943 by 25,500 cases .....	23
Regulation governing fill of oyster containers issued .....	24
Point values for canned fish .....	24
<b>BYPRODUCTS TRADE</b>	
Use of bags for fish meal restricted .....	24
<b>FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE</b>	
Whitefish inspection in Canada begun in November .....	24
Import control of fishery products shifted to WFA .....	25
New import forms required by WFA .....	26
<b>STATISTICAL SUMMARIES</b>	
WFA purchases \$12,218,000 in fishery products in October .....	26
Wholesale and retail prices .....	26
Trends of fishery trade .....	Inside back cover
Fishery trade indicators .....	Outside back cover
Index to Volume 6, Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, 1944 .....	28

Contents continued on page 27

ISSUED BY THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON



# FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE FISHERY INDUSTRIES

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Applications for FISHERY MARKET NEWS, which is mailed free to members of the fishery industry and allied interests, should be addressed to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

The Service assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of material from outside sources.

December 1944

Washington 25, D. C.

Vol. 6, No. 12

## RECEIPTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AT SEATTLE, 1943

By E. C. Hinsdale\*

During 1943, the receipts of fresh and frozen fish, shellfish, and grayfish (dogfish) and soupfin shark livers at Seattle totaled 80,909,000 pounds, an increase of over 10½ million pounds, or 15 percent, above the 1942 figure of 70,257,000 pounds. Making up the year's total were the local landings and shipments reported by the halibut and salmon exchanges, direct local receipts by wholesalers, coastwise vessel arrivals from Alaska, imports from British Columbia, and other shipments from non-local sources.

Halibut led all other varieties with a total of 24,384,000 pounds, or 30 percent, of all receipts. Following in order were: salmon, 16,922,000 pounds, or 21 percent; flounders (sole), 10,295,000 pounds, or 13 percent; lingcod, 6,942,000 pounds, or 8 percent; sablefish, 5,046,000 pounds, or 6 percent; and rockfishes, 4,506,000 pounds, or 5 percent. Pacific oyster receipts were 2,486,000 pounds, only 3 percent of all receipts, but 53 percent of the shellfish total. Crabs followed with 1,448,000 pounds of meats, representing 2 percent of all receipts and 30 percent of those of shellfish.

Heavier production by the otter-trawl fleet increased turbot receipts about 2-¾ million pounds over 1942, but the total volume of other flounders (sole) was approximately on the same level as the previous year. Fresh lingcod receipts rose over 1 million pounds, or 19 percent; while fresh rockfishes, including sea bass, rock cod, and similar species, gained 163 percent.

In 1943, receipts of chinook salmon dropped over 1-¾ million pounds, or 22 percent, falling from 8,130,000 pounds received in 1942 to 6,349,000 pounds. Sockeye salmon receipts of 26,698 pounds were practically negligible in comparison to the abnormal total of 1,321,000 pounds the previous year. Although 1943 was classed as a good pink salmon year, receipts were not heavy at Seattle, the bulk of the catch going to canneries at other Puget Sound points. The 1943 pink salmon total, 538,000 pounds, cannot be compared to the 1942 receipts of only 1,547 pounds because pink salmon runs are negligible in even-numbered years. The comparable 1941 total was 896,000 pounds. The chum or fall salmon total of 2,768,000 pounds was 55 percent less than the 6,134,024 pounds received in 1942. Receipts of silver salmon also failed to measure up to the preceding year's total of 3,042,000 pounds, being nearly half a million pounds less.

The most notable decline was in the landings of the United States halibut fleet. Receipts were nearly 1-¾ million pounds less than those received in 1942, which, in turn, were over 4 million pounds less than the 1941 total. Until July 13, 1943, when ceiling prices were put into effect, the halibut season progressed normally, with indications that it would compare very favorably with 1941. As a direct result of the ceiling prices, halibut fares from Area III, the only fishing area open at the time, dropped to the lowest figure ever reached for Seattle. The halibut vessels practically stopped landing at Seattle and de-

\*Fishery Marketing Specialist.

TABLE I - Volume and Source of Total Receipts, By Species, 1943 and 1942

Variety and Source	1943	1943 compared with 1942	1942	Variety and Source	1943	1943 compared with 1942	1942
FISH	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	FISH (Cont'd.)	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Carp, local	9,213	.	.	Salmon (Continued):			
Outfish, local	174,927	.	.	Pink:			
Cod, true:				Local	537,823	+	1,547
Local	609,151	- 23	786,545	Frozen, other	8,951	.	.
Frozen, other	17,870	.	.	Total fresh & frozen	546,774	+	1,547
Total fresh & frozen	627,021	- 20	786,545	Silver or coho:			
Dolly Varden trout:				Local	2,445,246	- 20	3,041,473
Other	1,600	+ 20	1,282	Other	1,300	+1525	80
Frozen, other	8,300	- 75	33,766	Total fresh	2,446,546	- 20	3,041,553
Total fresh & frozen	9,900	- 72	35,048	Frozen, other	2,324,122	- 26	3,124,697
Flounders:				Total fresh & frozen	4,770,668	- 25	6,166,250
Sole, English, local	1,775,831	.	.	Sockeye or blueback, local	26,698	- 98	1,321,117
" , Petrale, "	5,191,783	.	.	Unclassified, frozen, other	1,277,493	+	1,170,742
" , Sand & Dover, local	14,251	.	.	Grand total fresh	12,128,239	- 35	18,627,820
Turbot, "	3,102,215	+ 918	304,507	" " frozen	4,793,572	- 8	5,203,941
Flounder, "	199,699	.	7,407,260*	" " fresh & frozen	16,921,811	- 29	23,831,761
Total local	10,283,779	+ 33	7,711,767	Shad, other	225,952	.	.
Sole, other	8,479	.	.	Slate wings, local	21,613	.	.
Total fresh	10,292,258	+ 34	7,711,767	Smelt:			
Flounder, frozen, other	3,175	.	.	Eulachon:			
Total fresh & frozen	10,295,433	+ 34	7,711,767	Local	568,935	+1419	37,450
Haddock, frozen, other	41,460	.	.	Other	8,535	.	.
Halibut:				Total fresh	577,470	+1442	37,450
No.1-Exchange, local	6,931,725	- 10	7,726,550	Silver, local	198,326	- 17	239,720
No.2- " " "	5,514,754	- 17	6,549,530	Souppin shark:			
Unclassified, "	583,485	+ 77	329,374	Local	1,573,162	+ 817	171,615
Sub-total	13,029,964	- 11	14,705,454	Other	28,352	.	.
Unclassified, other	2,606,156	+ 870	268,570	Total fresh	1,601,514	+ 833	171,615
Total fresh	15,636,120	+ 4	15,074,024	Frozen, other	78,057	.	.
Unclassified, frozen, other	8,747,979	+ 109	4,147,082	Total fresh & frozen	1,679,571	+ 879	171,615
Total fresh & frozen	24,384,099	+ 28	19,121,106	Steelhead trout:			
Herring:				Other	1,200	.	.
Local	479,040	+	25,550	Frozen, other	3,900	.	.
Frozen, other	31,700	- 96	753,000	Total fresh & frozen	5,100	.	.
Total fresh & frozen	510,740	- 34	778,550	Sturgeon:			
Lingcod:				Local	18,607	.	.
Local	6,511,350	+ 13	5,743,781	Other	450	.	.
Other	324,783	+ 312	21,484	Total fresh	19,057	.	.
Total fresh	6,836,133	+ 19	5,765,265	Tench, local	109,364	.	.
Frozen, other	105,794	+	332	Tuna, Albacore:			
Total fresh & frozen	6,941,927	+ 20	5,765,597	Local	773,212	+ 660	101,748
Perch, local	220,904	+ 84	120,105	Other	9,990	+ 33	7,492
Pilchard, local	110,330	.	.	Total fresh	783,202	+ 616	109,240
Rockfishes:				All fish:			
Local	4,201,400	+ 154	1,652,344	Local	51,686,882	+ 3	50,059,659
Other	164,422	+ 364	4,399	Other	4,879,600	+ 99	2,444,854
Total fresh	4,365,822	+ 163	1,656,743	Total fresh	56,566,482	+ 8	52,504,513
Frozen, other	140,083	+ 5	134,037	Frozen, other	16,852,964	+ 39	12,130,425
Total fresh & frozen	4,505,905	+ 151	1,790,780	Total fresh & frozen	73,419,446	+ 14	64,634,938
Sablefish:				SHELLFISH			
Local	2,159,138	- 12	2,448,752	Clams, hard (meats):			
Other	5,909	+	300	Local	169,480	+ 49	113,851
Total fresh	2,165,047	- 12	2,449,052	Other	138,497	+ 125	61,560
Frozen, other	2,881,074	+ 36	1,858,267	Total fresh	307,977	+ 75	175,411
Total fresh & frozen	5,046,121	+ 17	4,307,319	Frozen, other	126,823	.	.
Salmon:				Total fresh & frozen	434,800	+ 148	175,411
Chinook or king:				Crabs, Dungeness:			
Local	4,630,869	- 23	5,988,332	Local	1,414,991	+ 6	1,334,196
Other	1,718,424	- 80	2,141,247	Other	33,240	.	.
Total fresh	6,349,293	- 23	8,129,579	Total fresh	1,448,231	+ 9	1,334,196
Frozen, other	799,602	- 10	892,802	Lobsters, spiny (Calif.), other	5,100	.	.
Total fresh & frozen	7,148,895	- 21	9,022,381	Octopus, local	2,478	- 63	6,299
Chum or fall:				Oysters (meats):			
Local	2,767,879	- 55	6,134,024	Local			
Frozen, other	383,404	+ 25	15,700	Olympia, shucked	34,579	- 14	42,177
Total fresh & frozen	3,151,283	- 51	6,149,724	" , shell		- 100	7,651

TABLE I - Volume and Source of Total Receipts, By Species, 1943 and 1942 (Continued)

Variety and Source	1943	1943 compared with 1942	1942	Variety and Source	1943	1943 compared with 1942	1942
<b>SHELLFISH (Cont'd.)</b>	<b>Pounds</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Pounds</b>	<b>SHELLFISH (Cont'd.)</b>	<b>Pounds</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Pounds</b>
Oysters (meats) (Cont'd.)				All shellfish:			
Local:				Local	4,160,023	+48	2,801,033
Pacific, shucked ,	2,485,641	- 115	1,157,535	Other	502,151	+48	332,795
" , shell	-	- 100	84,335	Total fresh	4,662,174	+48	3,133,828
Other, shell	2,450	*		Frozen, other	126,823	*	
Total shucked	2,520,238	+ 110	1,199,712	Total fresh & frozen	4,788,997	+53	3,133,828
" shell	2,450	- 97	91,985	All fish & shellfish:			
Total shell & shucked	2,522,688	+ 95	1,291,698	Local	55,846,905	+ 6	52,860,692
Scallops, bay(meats), local	9,076	- 72	32,375	Other	5,381,751	+93	2,783,649
Shrimp:				Total fresh	61,228,656	+10	55,644,341
Local	39,233	+ 520	6,339	Frozen, other	16,979,787	+40	12,130,425
Other	55,320	*		Total fresh & frozen	78,208,443	+15	67,774,766
Total	94,553	+1390	6,339	<b>LIVERS</b>			
Shrimp meat, other	198,419	- 28	277,235	Grayfish (Dogfish)	2,246,072	+ 5	2,149,178
Squid:				Soupin shark	454,853	+37	333,009
Local	4,527	- 72	16,335	Total	2,700,925	+ 9	2,482,187
Other	69,125	*		Total fish, shellfish, and livers	80,909,368	+15	70,256,953
Total	73,652	+ 350	16,335				

\*Not classified separately in 1942

\*\*Includes all sole except turbot.

NOTE: Sources listed as "local" are either direct landings or receipts from nearby areas.

Sources listed as "other" are receipts from Alaska, British Columbia, Oregon, California, etc.

livered their catches to Alaskan ports and Prince Rupert, Canada. It was contended that more profitable prices could be obtained in the northern ports because the longer haul to Seattle, in most instances, involved shrinkage, loss of grade, and limited the number of trips that could be made before the season's end.

Excluding livers and shellfish items, total fresh and frozen fish receipts amounted to 73,419,000 pounds. Of this volume, 16,853,000 pounds, or 23 percent, consisted of frozen fish from Alaska and other non-local sources, representing an increase of 39 percent over 1942. Halibut accounted for 52 percent of the total, all species of salmon, 28 percent; and sablefish, 17 percent; with the remaining 3 percent consisting of true cod, lingcod, and rockfishes. The 1943 receipts of frozen halibut, 8,748,000 pounds, were more than double those in 1942, and frozen sablefish increased over 1 million pounds, or 36 percent. Frozen chinook and silver salmon, however, declined 10 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

Receipts of fresh fish from local sources, including landings of the halibut fleet but not receipts of grayfish and soupin shark livers and shellfish, totaled 51,687,000 pounds, or about 64 percent of the port's grand total of landings and receipts from all sources. This was 3 percent greater than the 1942 fresh fish figure of 50,060,000 pounds.

Receipts of fresh fish from other than local sources doubled as compared with the previous year due primarily to a 2½ million-pound increase in halibut receipts. This development resulted from the dearth of halibut landings at Seattle after price ceilings went into effect.

Prices received by fishermen during the early part of 1943 were far above any paid in 1942. For example, during the first six months of 1943, the average price for chinook salmon reached 31.8 cents per pound compared to 18 cents in 1942. Halibut prices for the same period averaged 23.6 cents per pound for No. 1 and 21.7 cents for No. 2 compared to the 1942 average of 17.8 cents per pound for No. 1 and 16.6 cents for No. 2 fish. These price comparisons are for the first six months of 1943 only since OPA ceiling prices were established and became effective in mid-July of that year.

The Pacific Coast shark fishery, which expanded considerably during 1942, continued to grow during 1943 with receipts of livers of soupin shark and grayfish (dogfish) increasing appreciably. Soupin shark livers amounted to 462,000 pounds and sold for an average price of \$4.55 per pound compared to the 1942 receipts of 333,009 pounds and average price of \$4.26. Grayfish livers totaled 2,246,000 pounds and averaged 46 cents per pound compared to 2,149,000 pounds at 28 cents per pound received in 1942. Soupin shark carcasses changed from a practically worthless item to one of relative importance in the shark fishery as evidenced by the fact that dressed and trimmed carcasses brought from 9 to 17 cents per pound during the latter months of 1943.



TABLE II - Value and Average Price of Local Receipts, 1943 and 1942

TABLE II. Value and Average Price of Local Receipts, 1943 and 1942							
Species	V a l u e			Average price			
	1943	1943 compared with 1942	1942	1943	1943 compared with 1942	1942	
FISH	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Cents	Percent	Cents	
Carp	641	.	.	6.9	.	.	
Catfish	47,155	.	.	27.0	.	.	
Cod, true	49,181	+ 98	24,797	8.07	+ 79	4.51	
Flounders:							
Flounder	10,645	.	.	5.33	.	.	
Sole, English	110,581	.	.	6.23	.	.	
" , Petrale	310,157	.	.	5.97	.	.	
" , Sand and Dover	1,107	.	.	7.77	.	.	
Turbot	132,921	.	.	4.28	.	.	
Total	565,411	+ 72	328,090	5.50	+ 29	4.25	
Halibut:							
No. 1, Exchange	1,622,900	+ 19	1,361,371	23.4	+ 33	17.62	
No. 2, "	1,173,288	+ 12	1,045,345	21.3	+ 35	15.73	
Unclassified	123,729	+ 157	48,209	21.2	+ 42	14.87	
Total	2,919,917	+ 19	2,454,925	22.4	+ 34	16.59	
Herring	12,499	+1320	880	2.6	- 25	3.45	
Lingcod:							
Exchange	251,144	+ 78	141,142	13.07	+ 50	8.68	
Direct sale	412,073	+ 230	124,499	8.98	+ 104	4.41	
Perch	21,384	+ 156	8,368	9.70	+ 39	6.97	
Pilchard	6,620	.	.	.	.	.	
Rockfishes:							
Exchange	52,456	+ 21	43,360	10.0	+ 24	8.06	
Direct sale	172,155	+ 360	37,587	4.68	+ 36	3.44	
Sablefish:							
Exchange	170,445	- 28	240,291	11.79	..	11.75	
Direct sale	58,588	+ 165	22,145	8.28	0	8.28	
Salmon:							
Chinook or king:							
Troll, large, red	446,264	+ 74	256,582	29.93	+ 35	22.12	
" , small, "	304,512	+ 68	181,065	27.41	+ 50	18.24	
" , white	94,136	+ 10	65,562	23.12	+ 44	16.00	
" , No. 2	18,867	- 6	20,117	24.22	+ 44	16.76	
Seine and gill net	236,675	- 33	351,666	***	***	***	
Total	1,100,455	+ 23	894,992	23.8	+ 58	15.0	
Chum or fall, seine and gill net	240,919	- 50	483,719	8.70	+ 10	7.89	
Pink, seine and gill net	28,850	-	77	5.41	+ 8	4.98	
Silver or coho:							
Troll	249,409	+ 32	189,165	18.73	+ 13	16.54	
Seine and gill net	137,840	- 40	231,121	***	***	***	
Total	387,249	- 9	420,286	15.83	+ 14	13.82	
Sockeye or blueback, Seine and gill net	4,576	- 98	210,939	17.52	+ 10	15.97	
Shad	33,595	.	.	14.91	.	.	
Skate wings	881	.	.	4.00	.	.	
Smelt:							
Eulachon	36,441	+1580	2,171	6.43	+ 15	5.60	
Silver	25,014	+ 24	20,185	12.61	+ 50	8.42	
Shark, soupfin	177,094	.	.	11.26	.	.	
Sturgeon	4,377	.	.	23.51	.	.	
Tench	12,305	.	.	11.82	.	.	
Tuna, albacore	137,839	+ 576	20,378	17.83	- 11	20.06	
Total fish	6,929,964	+ 26	5,478,811	13.40	+ 22	10.94	
SHELLFISH	Unit	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars
Clams, hard (meats)	Sack	43,746	+ 100	21,788	6.44	+ 34	4.78
Crabs, Dungeness	Doz.	140,610	+ 29	109,472	2.03	+ 17	1.73
Octopus	Lb.	125	- 73	454	0.06	- 14	0.07
Oysters (meats):							
Olympia, shucked	Gal.	44,006	- 4	45,747	11.27	+ 19	9.50
" , shell	Sack	315	- 93	4,505	15.00	+ 6	14.17
Pacific, shucked	Gal.	813,219	+ 180	290,923	2.86	+ 30	2.20
" , shell	Bu.	-	- 100	9,000	-	- 100	0.70
Scallops, bay (meats)	Gal.	1,966	- 75	7,907	4.41	+ 54	2.86
" , " ( " )	Sack	2,110	-	-	5.10	-	-
Shrimp	Lb.	7,642	+ 667	996	19.5	+ 22	0.16
Squid	Lb.	362	- 63	976	0.08	+ 33	0.06
Total shellfish	-	1,054,301	+ 114	491,768	-	-	-
Total fish and shellfish	-	7,984,265	+ 34	5,970,609	-	-	-
LIVERS							
Grayfish (Dogfish)	Lb.	1,035,838	+ 78	597,734	0.46	+ 64	0.28
Soupfin shark	Lb.	2,103,129	+ 43	1,417,685	4.56	+ 7	4.26

\*Data not available.

\*\*Less than 1/2 of 1 percent increase.

\*\*\*Comparable figures not available.

TABLE III - MONTHLY INDEX OF RECEIPTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AT SEATTLE, 1943  
(Expressed for each classification in percentages of its greatest monthly volume)

Variety and Source		Year	Greatest Month	Average Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average	
<b>FISH</b>																		
Carp, local	9,213	8,820	4,506	-	-	-	-	5	100	-	-	14	48	34	42	100	43	52
Catfish, local	174,927	59,917	2,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Cod, true:																		
Local	609,151	101,264	50,762	17	22	100	47	88	59	50	34	46	31	67	39	50	100	
Frozen, other	17,870	17,870	17,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Dolly Varden trout																		
Other	1,600	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	32	15	-	-	100	-	-	-	49	
Frozen, other	8,300	5,600	2,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Flounders:</b>																		
Sole, English, local	1,775,831	370,793	147,986	20	52	56	100	45	6	7	2	30	24	65	46	38		
" Petrale, "	5,151,783	1,350,490	432,658	-	-	-	-	85	20	-	-	34	24	11	-	32		
" Sand and Dover, local	14,251	3,210	2,036	51	100	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	39	-	52		
" Other	8,479	5,867	1,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turbot, local	3,102,215	1,275,546	258,517	-	2	6	34	5	1	16	28	100	76	100	1	20		
Flounder, "	199,699	40,469	16,642	95	40	32	50	30	-	-	-	58	25	60	100	41		
" frozen, other	3,175	3,175	3,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100		
Total	10,295,433	1,921,474	857,953	7	9	20	30	83	67	57	51	100	74	27	13	45	-	
Haddock, frozen, other	41,460	41,460	41,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<b>Halibut:</b>																		
No. 1 - Exchange, local	6,931,725	2,659,545	866,466	-	-	-	24	84	100	40	2	6	1	1	-	32		
No. 2 - " "	5,244,754	2,218,170	689,344	-	-	-	21	81	100	41	1	3	-	-	-	31		
Unclassified, local	583,485	312,935	72,935	-	-	-	14	71	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	23		
Total	13,029,964	5,190,382	1,628,745	-	-	-	39	82	100	38	2	4	-	-	-	31		
Unclassified, other	2,606,156	640,202	434,360	-	-	-	34	81	72	49	100	70	-	-	-	68		
Total fresh	15,636,120	5,653,459	1,954,515	-	-	-	25	85	100	41	13	12	1	1	-	35		
Unclassified, frozen, other	8,747,979	1,918,991	728,998	83	10	34	-	23	24	37	22	30	40	52	100	38		
<b>Herring:</b>																		
Local	479,040	460,185	153,395	-	1	100	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35		
Frozen, other	31,700	20,000	10,565	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	8	-	-	-	50	53		
<b>Lingcod:</b>																		
Local	6,511,350	2,126,314	542,612	8	19	34	7	37	100	47	15	9	9	10	9	25		
Other	324,783	103,176	40,598	5	23	100	32	12	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	22		
Total fresh	6,836,133	2,129,094	569,578	8	21	42	10	38	100	47	15	10	9	10	8	27		
Pilechard, local	1,051,794	44,290	13,224	3	-	2	99	-	10	1	-	100	-	1	21	30		
Frozen, other	220,904	59,773	18,408	18	22	16	85	100	12	13	39	25	25	25	13	30		
Pilechard, local	110,330	32,910	15,761	-	-	-	100	27	42	54	48	43	16	-	-	47		
<b>Rockfishes:</b>																		
Local	4,201,400	664,239	350,116	15	32	72	87	100	48	41	21	91	55	39	31	53		
Other	164,422	88,462	14,949	2	9	9	6	18	10	8	11	10	5	6	17	17		
Frozen, other	140,085	34,595	11,673	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	51	54	95	34	
Local	2,159,138	723,764	179,928	-	-	3	-	2	6	39	40	100	93	15	-	25		
Other	5,909	3,900	1,936	-	-	27	25	-	100	-	-	-	63	100	44	52		
Frozen, other	2,881,074	465,870	240,089	70	32	71	38	81	23	23	16	58	-	-	-	50		
<b>Salmon:</b>																		
Chinook or king:																		
Local	4,630,869	1,023,523	385,906	-	-	19	18	69	82	93	49	100	18	3	-	38		
Other	1,718,424	647,778	143,202	-	-	12	15	47	100	42	33	10	-	2	2	23		
Total fresh	6,349,293	1,671,305	529,108	-	-	1	18	19	68	100	82	48	73	13	3	1	36	

See p. 8 for footnotes.

See p. 8 for footnotes.

(Table continued on page 7)

TABLE III - MONTHLY INDEX OF RECEIPTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AT SEATTLE, 1943 (Cont'd.)  
(Expressed for each classification in percentages of its greatest monthly volume)

Expressed for each classification in percentages of its greatest monthly volume.

Variety and Source	Year	Greatest Month Pounds	Average Month Pounds	Jan. Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average	
FISH (Cont'd.)																
Salmon (Cont'd.):																
Chinook or king:																
Frozen, other	799,602	228,801	79,960	100	-	1	-	-	20	16	20	38	15	68	72	35
Chum or fall:																
Local	2,767,879	1,690,384	461,315	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	100	14	27
Frozen, other	383,404	205,450	76,660	17	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	34	100	35	38
Pink:																
Local	537,823	403,306	107,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	100	-	-	-	27
Frozen, other	8,951	5,782	2,984	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	100	52
Silver or coho:																
Local	2,445,246	791,620	244,524	-	-	-	-	2	24	33	55	69	100	22	3	31
Other	1,300	1,000	650	100	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Total fresh	2,445,546	791,620	240,595	-	-	-	-	1	17	33	55	69	100	22	3	27
Frozen, other	2,324,122	670,332	332,017	58	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	44	67	100	60	50
Sockeye or blueback:																
Local	26,698	13,260	6,674	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	70	29	-	-	-	50
Unclassified, frozen, other	1,277,493	361,250	141,493	54	3	17	4	-	-	-	3	88	4	81	100	39
Shad, other	225,952	122,551	37,658	-	-	-	-	100	68	15	-	-	1	-	2	31
State wings, local	21,613	6,360	2,401	51	100	33	37	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	66	38
Smelt, eulachon:																
Local	568,935	311,205	142,234	5	56	100	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Other	8,535	4,535	4,267	-	-	-	88	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Smelt, silver, local	198,326	52,648	24,791	-	-	-	-	14	100	38	85	94	15	13	16	47
Soufin shark:																
Local	1,573,162	502,343	157,316	45	100	25	-	-	-	2	12	28	27	17	57	31
Other	28,352	13,968	7,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	22	60	100	50
Frozen, other	78,057	66,766	26,019	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	100	-	-	-	38
Steelhead trout:																
Other	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Frozen, other	3,900	3,600	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	8	-	-	54
Sturgeon:																
Local	18,607	5,412	1,550	57	1	3	-	1	1	-	70	100	2	1	1	29
Other	450	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100
Tench, local	103,364	33,966	18,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	88	100	59	9	10	54
Tuna, albacore:																
Local	773,212	415,132	193,303	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	63	100	-	-	47
Other	9,990	9,990	9,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100
ALL FISH:																
Local	51,686,882	10,155,259	4,307,240	8	16	27	30	82	100	59	32	62	48	32	12	42
Other	4,879,600	1,125,243	406,633	2	5	31	35	76	100	53	77	48	3	3	3	36
Total fresh	56,566,482	11,280,502	4,713,873	8	15	28	30	81	100	59	36	61	44	29	12	42
Total frozen	16,852,964	3,180,179	1,404,414	88	14	35	8	27	20	27	19	52	53	88	100	44
Total fresh and frozen - 1943	73,419,446	11,927,723	6,118,287	31	18	36	31	84	100	63	39	71	55	51	38	51
" " " - 1942	64,634,938	8,438,988	5,386,245	26	23	26	33	97	100	80	82	94	96	66	43	64
" " " - 1941	67,350,955	9,419,523	5,612,586	18	30	31	56	64	73	91	100	98	68	60	27	60

See p. 8 for footnotes.

(Table concluded on page 8)

TABLE III - MONTHLY INDEX OF RECEIPTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AT SEATTLE, 1943 (Cont'd.)  
(Expressed for each classification in percentages of its greatest monthly volume)

Variety and Source		Year	Greatest Month	Average Month	Jan. Feb. Mar.	Apr. May June	July Aug. Sept.	Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average								
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds													
SHELLFISH																	
Clams, hard (meats):		169,480	58,240	21,185	6	14	32	32	2	-	-	-	40	66	100	36	
Local		138,497	26,040	15,388	31	53	69	100	81	24	73	24	-	-	77	60	
Other																	
Total fresh		307,977	78,620	27,988	15	28	46	56	27	8	24	8	-	29	49	100	36
Frozen, other		126,823	40,000	15,853	-	-	-	68	6	100	2	-	-	59	40	41	40
Crabs:																	
Local		1,399,100	246,560	116,592	29	30	30	47	81	100	42	41	13	47	50	56	47
Other		30,640	14,260	4,377	-	12	11	8	100	35	21	-	-	-	27	31	31
Total		1,429,740	251,580	119,145	28	30	30	46	85	100	42	40	13	46	49	57	47
Crabmeat:																	
Local		15,891	6,837	2,649	16	41	100	67	-	-	4	22	-	-	6	39	39
Other		2,600	1,800	1,867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	48	48
Lobster, spiny, other		5,100	4,100	1,275	15	27	5	5	70	-	-	24	40	45	23	-	31
Octopus, local		2,478	555	275	38	51	45	100	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
Oysters (meats):																	
Olympia, local		34,597	4,349	2,883	95	93	100	69	45	35	31	59	32	72	88	76	66
Pacific, "		2,485,641	416,422	207,137	30	38	45	46	55	48	33	25	26	60	100	90	50
Other		2,450	744	408	47	100	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	76	35	55
Scallops, bay (meats), local		9,076	1,700	1,008	47	62	39	50	76	83	69	100	-	8	-	-	59
Squid:																	
Local		39,233	10,228	4,359	6	-	-	100	20	62	14	19	42	67	57	4	43
Other		55,320	36,090	6,015	6	-	17	15	-	-	3	3	13	-	100	-	17
Total		94,553	41,856	8,596	5	-	14	37	5	15	6	5	21	16	100	-	21
Shrimp meat, other		198,419	44,200	19,842	25	8	2	4	100	48	-	-	99	58	68	37	45
Squid:																	
Local		4,527	2,000	1,509	66	-	100	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	75
Other		69,125	59,195	23,042	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	15	39
Total		73,652	59,195	12,275	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	15	21
ALL SHELLFISH:																	
Local		4,160,023	588,393	346,669	55	42	50	58	74	78	42	36	25	68	100	98	59
Other		502,151	125,904	41,846	17	16	21	29	63	25	18	6	39	21	100	43	33
Total fresh		4,562,174	714,297	388,515	32	38	45	54	72	68	38	31	28	60	100	89	54
Total frozen		1,26,823	40,000	15,853	-	-	-	68	6	100	-	-	2	59	40	41	40
Total fresh and frozen - 1943		4,788,997	750,297	399,083	31	37	48	53	76	67	37	30	27	62	100	89	55
" " " - 1942*		3,139,828	421,119	261,652	97	100	94	75	54	52	31	22	22	67	63	68	72
" " " - 1941		4,622,322	516,095	385,194	93	86	92	73	62	58	47	44	58	82	98	100	65
Total fish and shellfish - 1943		78,208,443	12,407,509	6,517,370	31	19	37	32	85	100	63	40	70	57	55	42	53
" " " - 1942		67,774,766	8,656,420	5,847,947	30	28	30	36	97	100	81	93	97	57	68	45	65
" " " - 1941		71,573,277	9,647,807	5,997,773	23	34	35	59	65	74	91	100	99	71	63	31	62
LIVERS																	
Grayfish (Dogfish)		2,446,072	330,445	187,172	13	14	18	21	66	51	44	100	89	76	89	99	56
Saugfin shark		454,853	168,859	41,350	62	100	19	-	-	-	2	6	26	17	12	25	24

\*Less than 1/2 of 1 percent.

Sources listed as "local" are either direct landings or receipts from nearby areas.

Sources listed as "other" are coastwise shipments from Alaska, imports from British Columbia and receipts from Oregon, California, etc.



TABLE IV - Names, Classifications, and Approximate Standards as Used on Seattle Wholesale Market

Species	Seattle Trade Usage			O.P.A. Regulations	
	Market Classification	Style of Dressing	Approximate Weight, Size, Number, etc.	Style of Dressing	Approximate Weight
Cod, true	-	Dressed, few round	3 lbs. & over	Round and dressed	All
Flounder	-	Round	14 in. & over	Round	All
Halibut	No. 1 Medium	Dressed	10-60 lbs.	Dressed	10-60 lbs.
	No. 2 Chicken	"	5-10 "	"	5-10 "
	No. 2 Large	"	Over 60 "	"	Over 60 "
Herring	-	Round	4-6 fish per lb.	Round	All
Lingcod	-	Dressed	5 lbs. & over	Dressed	All
Perch	-	Round	1 lb. & over	-	-
Rockfishes	-	Round and dressed	4-5 lbs.	Round and dressed	All
Sablefish (Black cod)	Large	Dressed, some round	5 lbs. & over	Round and dressed	All
	Small		Under 5 lbs.		
Salmon:					
King or chinook	Large red	Drawn	14 lbs. & over	Drawn	14 lbs. & over
	" "	"	"	Round	16 " " "
	Small red	Drawn	Under 14 lbs.	Drawn	Under 14 lbs.
	" "	"	"	Round	Under 16 "
	White	Drawn	26 in. & over	Drawn	All
	" "	"	"	Round	"
	No. 2	Drawn	Soft, scarred or dark fish	Drawn	"
Chum or fall	-	Round	8-11 lbs.	Round	All
Pink	-	Round, few drawn	5-6 "	"	"
Sockeye	-	Round, few drawn	5-7 "	"	"
Silver	-	Round and drawn	6-12 "	Round and drawn	"
Sole:					
Dover	Large	Round	24-30 inches	Round	All
	Small	"	10-24 "		
English	Large	"	13 in. & over	"	13 in. & over
	Small	"	11 1/2-13 in.	"	11 1/2-13 in.
Petrale	-	"	16-18 in.	"	All
Rex	-	"	11 1/2 in. & over	"	"
Sand	-	"	" " " "	"	"
Turbot	-	"	3-4 lbs. & over	"	"
Smelt:					
Eulachon	-	"	5-8 fish per lb.	-	-
Silver	-	"	5-12 " " "	Round	All
Shark, soupfin	Carcass "Trimmed"	Drawn	4 1/2-5 feet	-	-
		Dressed, fins. & tail off	3 feet	-	-
Tuna, albacore	-	Round	12-15 lbs.	Round	All
Clams, hard	Butter	In shell	Sack--100 lbs.	-	-
	Little Neck	Shucked	Box -- 80 "		
			Yield--25 percent		
Crabs, Puget Sound and Ocean	Large	Live	Over 7 in. across back	-	-
	Medium	"	6 1/2-7 in. across back	-	-
	Small	"	6 1/2-6 3/4 " " "	-	-
Crabmeat	Regular	Fresh cooked	1 & 5-lb. cans	-	-
Oysters:					
Pacific	AA	Shucked (1 gal. = 8 1/2 lbs.)	Under 90 count per gal.	-	-
	A		90-115 " " "	-	-
	B		116-140 " " "	-	-
	C		141-160 " " "	-	-
	D		161 & over " " "	-	-
	-	In shell:	Sack = 80 lbs.	-	-
			Bushel = 40 lbs.	-	-
Olympia	-	Shucked (1 gal. = 8 1/2 lbs.)	1500-1600 count per gal.	-	-
	-	In shell	Sack = 120 lbs.	-	-
Scallops	Bay	Shucked	1 gal. = 8 1/2 lbs.	Meats	All
		In shell	Sack = 60 lbs.		
Shrimp	Local	Fresh cooked	-	-	-
Shrimp meat	-	Fresh cooked	1 & 5-lb. cans	-	-
Octopus	-	Whole fish	-	-	-
Squid	-	Whole fish	6 fish to the lb.	-	-

More detailed information on the receipts of fishery products at Seattle during 1943 are included in Table I, "The Volume and Source of Total Receipts by Species;" Table II, "The Value and Average Price of Local Receipts;" Table III, "A Monthly Index of Production Receipts;" and Table IV, "Names, Classifications, and Approximate Standards."

O-O-O

#### RECORD SUPPLY OF FISH FORECAST BY OCF

The largest winter supply of fresh and frozen fish on record, at least in the eastern half of the country, is forecast by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries as a result of mounting catches by the New England fishing fleet, a record-breaking quantity of frozen fish in storage, and recent increases in imports from Canada.

The prediction is based on a survey undertaken by the Coordinator's Office to assess potential supplies of fresh fish during the coming months as a basis for recommendations to the Office of Price Administration concerning the modification or suspension of price ceilings on fresh fish.

Although the number of vessels fishing out of New England--center of the fresh fish industry--was sharply reduced early in the war by the requisitioning of many of the largest and most productive boats for war service, new construction and return of vessels no longer needed by the Navy has now restored its productive capacity to the level of 1941. New boats to be added soon will result in still larger catches, officials of the Coordinator's Office said.

Landings at Boston, Gloucester, New Bedford, and Portland had reached a total of 385,098,000 pounds by November 1, an increase of nearly 32,000,000 pounds over the same period last year. It was estimated that during the winter season, the catch will be 90 to 95 million pounds larger than in 1943-44, provided weather conditions are normal and production is not reduced by strikes or other controversies.

Available supplies of fish this winter will be further increased by large frozen stocks in all parts of the country, which totaled 131,618,000 pounds on October 1, or about 33,000,000 pounds above the average holdings for this season of the year.

In addition to domestic production, increased quantities of fresh and frozen fish are now coming into the United States from Canada, a trend which is expected to continue in the post-war period.

#### PILCHARD CATCH BOOSTS U. S. PRODUCTION

Because landings of Pacific sardines took a sharp upward turn during the October dark of the moon, totaling nearly 300,000,000 pounds in three weeks, the prospect that total production of all U. S. fishery products will exceed the 1943 catch is now excellent, the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries reported November 10.

As recently as late October, surveys of production in the major fisheries indicated that the 1944 total would fall below the 3,970,000,000 pounds taken last year by nearly 200,000,000 pounds. Tabulation of the October catch of sardines, however, changed the picture completely, and the present estimate of 1944 production is 4,169,000,000 pounds.

Pacific sardines or pilchards are the largest single item in the nation's fish catch, normally amounting to about a billion pounds or one-fourth of the total fishery production of the country.

Latest available figures show a total sardine catch of 715,272,000 pounds from January 1 to October 21, which is 89,650,000 pounds in excess of the catch for the same period last year.

During the present season, which began August 1 in northern California and October 1 in the southern ports, Monterey and southern California areas have topped last year's catches

by heavy margins, but San Francisco Bay was still lagging more than 22,000,000 pounds behind 1943. The current season's catch, by areas, was as follows by October 21:

San Francisco Bay .....	152,902,000 pounds
Monterey .....	277,628,000 "
San Pedro and San Diego .....	121,908,000 "

Because sardine fishing is done almost entirely during the dark of the moon, when the fish can be sighted by phosphorescence, fishing was interrupted late in October for the full-moon period, and was resumed a few days later.

Because of war-stimulated demands for the products of the sardine fishery, officials of the Coordinator's Office said that even if the recent large catches continue, the quantity of canned sardines, sardine oil, and sardine meal will be far less than military and civilian requirements.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT INSTITUTES CLOSED SEASON FOR SABLEFISH

As a result of a sharp decline in the abundance of sablefish in southeastern Alaska, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has ordered a closed season on this species during the winter months, effective December 1 and extending until March 15. The new regulation was imposed following a survey of the fishery which the Fish and Wildlife Service made this year at the request of sablefish and halibut fishermen of southeastern Alaska, who told officials of the Service at a meeting in Petersburg last March that the abundance of sablefish had declined to such an extent that the future of the fishery was endangered.

Investigations by a biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service supported the contentions of the fishermen, disclosing that the average catch made by each unit of gear fished has fallen from 140 pounds in 1934 to 57 pounds this year. Another indication that the fishery has been removing an excessive quantity of sablefish is seen in the fact that the average weight of the fish caught has declined from 8 pounds in 1935 to 6½ pounds in 1944.

In volume of production, as well as in returns to the fishermen, the sablefish fishery ranks fourth in Alaska, being exceeded only by the salmon, herring, and halibut fisheries. Sablefish are taken also along the Pacific Coast of the United States, but only the Alaska fishery is affected by the regulation imposing the closed winter season.

Although not a member of the cod family, the sablefish is somewhat codlike in appearance and is widely known as the black cod. It is found on the same grounds as halibut and the two species often are taken together, although the sablefish ranges into even deeper water.

A winter closed season on sablefish, officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service pointed out, will not only protect this species during its spawning season and make it immune to capture for approximately one-third of the year, but will also have a beneficial effect on the halibut fishery. Since the legal season for halibut closes November 30, or earlier if the authorized quota has been caught, halibut taken incidentally in the sablefish fishery after the season closes cannot be retained. Because of the great depths from which the hooked fish are brought rapidly to the surface, it is believed that few of those returned to the water survive. Destruction of halibut by this means may have run to several thousands of fish per trip in recent years, it is believed.

#### U. S. HALIBUT VESSELS GRANTED PRIVILEGES IN CANADA

The Canadian Government, by means of an Order in Council approved on November 20, 1944, renewed for the year 1945 special privileges heretofore granted to United States halibut vessels authorizing them to visit ports on the British Columbia Coast. United States halibut vessels fishing for sablefish (black cod) are permitted to land at Canadian ports for the following purposes:

1. To purchase bait, ice, nets, lines, coal, oil, provisions and all other supplies and outfits.
2. To ship crews.

3. To land their catches without the payment of duties, and
  - (a) Trans-ship them in bond to any port in the United States;
  - (b) Sell them in bond to such local dealer or dealers as may be properly authorized therefor by the Canadian Ministry of National Revenue, which dealer shall export the same in compliance with the bonding requirements;
  - (c) Sell them for use in Canada on payment of duty.

The license fee for such privileges during the calendar year 1945 will be, as in the past, one dollar.

#### SURPLUS DIESEL ENGINES AND BOATS LISTED BY MARITIME COMMISSION

The U. S. Maritime Commission, Surplus Property Section, has 178 new marine engines for sale to manufacturers, distributors, dealers and other qualified users, the Commission announced November 13. The group of surplus engines includes 60 diesel engines, 114 gasoline engines, and four sets of main propulsion and auxiliary equipment.

All of the engines are available for prompt delivery to purchasers; many are crated for either export or domestic shipment. To be sold "as is", F.O.B. point of storage, the engines may be inspected in storage.

Prospective purchasers of diesel engines must present an approved WPB Form 1319. Those desiring to purchase gasoline engines must submit supporting papers showing that the engines will be used in proper channels, such as by commercial fishermen, dealers, distributors, manufacturers, or legitimate boat building companies.

The Commission has also announced that public sales will be conducted in five cities to dispose of 4,609 surplus assault boats, obsolete for military purposes, and 146 other surplus boats of the same type. Built for use of the Army Service Forces, the boats weigh 165 pounds each and measure 13 feet 6-5/8 inches in length and 5 feet and 4 inches wide amidships. They are being sold on a request basis in accordance with provisions of the Surplus War Disposal Act.

#### PRODUCTION OF NON-COMMERCIAL FISHING TACKLE STILL RESTRICTED

Materials conservation orders still in effect, and manpower shortages, will prevent any sizable increase in production of non-commercial fishing tackle, Government officials told the Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee recently, the War Production Board reported November 22. A recommendation that manufacturers of fishing tackle be permitted to order, receive and stock materials now, in preparation for the reconversion period ahead, was made by the Committee. Committee members stressed the fact that some provision to narrow the gap between production for war and peacetime production is needed to ward off unemployment. If the required materials and component parts are available when present war contracts are terminated, they said, the delay in shifting to peacetime operations will be considerably lessened.

Discussing the effect of the recent revocation of the fishing tackle order, L-92, Government officials explained that manufacturers are still governed by the materials conservation orders that remain in effect.

The following reports on availability of materials for fishing tackle production and on use restrictions were made by Government representatives:

The copper situation has improved. Requirements for brass mill alloy strip have decreased and the lower rate of deliveries is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Alloy rod is relatively tight, but approved programs are being met. Brass mill copper products are in ample supply and wire mill products are in approximate balance with requirements; foundry products are sufficient to meet current demands. The use of copper in fishing tackle is permitted only for commercial use.

A definite shortage of tin still exists, and restrictions on tin usage will continue after "Victory-in-Europe" day. Only when original sources of supply are restored (East Indies and Malay Peninsula, now in the hands of the Japanese) can relaxations be expected. At present, use of tin is restricted to commercial fishing tackle.

Supplies of lead are adequate, and use of lead in fishing tackle is permitted.



Nickel is still extremely scarce. Nickel may be used for commercial tackle, but not for sports tackle.

Use of steel and stainless steel is not restricted, but supplies are limited.

Military requirements for netting are larger than ever before. Most of the machinery capable of making netting will be confined to production of camouflage netting for the next three or four months. Netting is now being produced at a rate in each quarter equal to the pre-war yearly rate, but demands have increased even more rapidly. Fish netting may be manufactured for commercial fishing, but production of sports nets is prohibited.

Seine twine is in about the same position as net.

Nylon is scarcer now than at any other time during the war because of large military requirements for operations in the Pacific area.

Present stockpiles of silk are being reserved for the most essential requirements. The possibility of an increased supply of silk is principally dependent upon imports of raw silk from China. Future imports will not go into the stockpile, but will be available for essential uses.

Military requirements for cotton duck are in excess of supply.

Use of cork in fishing tackle is permitted, and supply is adequate.

Phenolic and formaldehyde plastics are critical. Bakelite also is scarce. However, substitutes are available.

Committee members agreed that the armed services' recreational program calling for fishing kits, rods and reels, weights, hooks and lines could be met without too much difficulty, WPB reported.

Hooks for commercial use were cited as the production item in shortest supply as a result of manpower problems.

#### ODT PENALTY DEMURRAGE CHARGES SUSPENDED

Interstate Commerce Commission Service Order No. 242, which became effective October 19 and provided heavy penalty demurrage charges for the holding of railroad box cars for loading and unloading, will be suspended as of 7 a.m., December 1, instead of December 3, it was announced November 30 by Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, who is also Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The order was originally issued after consultation with representatives of various shipper and transportation groups and was necessitated by threatened severe shortage of box cars needed to move heavy shipments of military freight, while at the same time transporting a bumper grain crop. It was later extended for 15 days. Its intent was to call attention to the extreme need for box cars and to increase demurrage charges to a point where they could not be profitably used for storage.

"The box car situation now is less critical" Colonel Johnson said, "and the order combined with greater efforts of the shippers and railroads has contributed to the present somewhat improved situation. It is felt that in line with our consistent policy of prompt discontinuance of any controls which are not required by the existing emergencies it might be safe at this time to suspend the order."

Colonel Johnson warned, however, the suspension does not indicate any marked amelioration of the box car situation and it will be necessary to continue the full loading, prompt movement, and quick unloading of box cars in order that there may be no waste of this vitally-needed equipment. Any falling off of efforts to utilize completely the present supply will undoubtedly result in further restrictive measures.

## Fresh Fish Trade

#### OCTOBER LANDINGS AT THREE PORTS GREATER THAN IN 1943

Fishing vessels delivering their catches to the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me., during October landed a total of 30,091,000 pounds of fishery products, valued at \$1,850,500 to the fishermen, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics

No. 155. This was an increase of 10 percent in amount landed and 4 percent in value compared with October 1943; however, it was a decrease of 22 percent in volume and 8 percent in value compared with September 1944.

Considering the landings by ports, 13,005,000 pounds, valued at \$1,002,800, were landed at Boston; 15,595,000 pounds, valued at \$769,800, at Gloucester; and 1,490,000 pounds, valued at \$77,900, at Portland.

During the month, 254 vessels made 1,140 trips to the fishing grounds. This compares with 220 vessels which made 954 trips during October 1943.

The over-all weighted average price per pound received by the fishermen for their catch during October was 6.15 cents compared with 5.18 cents during September and 6.55 cents during October 1943.

Total landings at the three ports for the first ten months of 1944 amounted to 320,195,000 pounds, valued at \$17,997,000. This was an increase of 8 percent in volume but a decrease of 12 percent in value compared with the corresponding period of 1943. The total weighted average value was 5.62 cents per pound compared with 6.87 cents for the same months in 1943.

Landings by Fishing Vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine

Item	October 1944		September 1944		October 1943		Ten mos. ending with October--			
	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	1	9	4	3
Cod	3,823,315	7.95	3,445,965	6.07	3,178,118	8.08	53,217,787	6.75	37,039,284	9.01
Haddock	7,628,245	8.75	9,622,086	6.88	6,332,215	8.81	83,279,801	7.52	85,189,394	9.28
Hake	1,050,651	7.56	856,360	6.07	1,102,608	6.61	6,682,399	5.16	3,779,641	7.18
Follock	1,662,890	4.43	814,495	4.48	1,497,929	4.48	11,524,868	5.06	9,659,973	7.50
Cusk	170,028	7.03	311,516	5.47	258,495	7.48	1,261,090	6.07	1,508,024	7.47
Halibut	3,879	18.38	1,611	17.13	7,519	18.22	142,712	17.74	159,320	23.84
Mackerel	5,199,847	4.72	8,865,591	4.86	2,698,320	10.01	45,587,820	4.79	36,314,765	6.42
Flounders:										
Gray sole	159,200	8.76	136,944	6.83	118,710	8.66	1,746,613	7.69	2,003,919	8.97
Lemon sole	68,210	15.55	60,410	7.99	65,320	10.98	741,508	9.07	1,095,931	10.96
Yellowtail	49,855	5.88	40,985	4.44	113,647	7.12	1,367,818	5.95	2,354,155	6.89
Blackback	33,615	7.10	78,444	6.96	67,155	8.73	940,375	8.23	1,119,309	8.05
Dab	230,871	6.21	226,776	4.52	196,403	6.32	2,604,922	5.00	2,680,068	5.89
Fluke	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	14.92	-	-
Other	460	-	-	-	-	-	1,235	-	565	-
Swordfish	1,025	30.05	92,189	30.00	-	-	470,776	29.88	228,162	30.00
Rosefish	8,364,938	3.98	11,882,888	3.72	10,181,768	4.13	94,127,786	3.83	90,472,908	4.03
Whiting	1,585,671	4.27	2,160,727	4.21	1,292,473	4.02	14,645,586	3.91	20,713,494	4.71
Wolfish	11,875	5.97	5,964	4.01	14,045	7.31	855,587	5.17	572,492	7.69
Eelpout	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,555	3.70	108,105	2.71
Scallops (meats)	-	-	-	-	48,076	35.00	105,652	35.45	665,302	45.74
Other	45,967	-	59,639	-	80,236	-	540,383	-	1,651,795	-
Total	30,090,542	6.15	38,663,590	5.18	27,253,037	6.55	320,194,588	5.62	297,316,606	6.87
By ports:										
Boston	13,005,055	7.71	14,987,764	6.38	11,493,039	8.08	134,942,985	6.87	130,879,690	8.92
Gloucester	15,595,001	4.94	21,903,645	4.45	14,811,142	5.45	170,187,078	4.76	149,584,103	5.32
Portland	1,490,486	5.23	1,772,181	4.12	948,856	5.07	15,064,525	4.19	16,852,813	4.69

\*Weighted average of prices per pound paid to fishermen.

NOTE: Data for 1944 include landings at Atlantic Avenue in Boston. Previously, Boston landings included only those sold through the Boston Fish Exchange. Total landings at Atlantic Avenue during October amounted to 674,915 pounds, valued at \$40,484. Landings for the first ten months of 1944 totaled 7,381,453 pounds, valued at \$417,627.

TEN-MONTH TOTAL OF NEW BEDFORD LANDINGS 23 PERCENT ABOVE 1943

Landings of fishery products at New Bedford, Mass., during October totaled 5,148,000 pounds, valued at \$586,100 to the fishermen--a decrease of 6 percent in volume but an increase of 11 percent in value compared with October 1943, according to Current Fishery Statistics No. 154, released by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Landings of haddock, cod, and blackbacks accounted for 74 percent of the total.

During the month, 131 craft made 305 trips to the fishing grounds. The over-all weighted average price per pound received by the fishermen for their catches during October was 11.39 cents compared with 8.60 cents during September 1944 and 9.68 cents during October 1943.

Total landings during the first ten months of 1944 amounted to 68,671,000 pounds, valued at \$5,595,400, an increase of 23 percent in the volume landed and 5 percent in the value received by the fishermen compared with the same period in 1943. The over-all weighted average price per pound was 8.15 cents compared with 9.50 cents during the same period in 1943.

## Landings by Fishing Craft at New Bedford, Massachusetts

Item	October 1944		September 1944		October 1943		Ten mos. ending with October--			
	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 3	Pounds	Cents*
Cod	1,391,066	8.08	1,235,525	6.09	1,487,254	8.07	7,531,983	6.93	5,177,596	7.74
Haddock	1,608,750	8.89	1,700,347	7.00	617,815	8.99	19,501,661	7.26	7,332,623	7.85
Hake:										
White	30,537	7.96	36,323	6.37	131,940	4.22	228,922	6.61	296,931	4.63
Red	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,919,808	1.90	125	1.60
Eslopout	260	2.69	-	-	-	-	3,224,499	6.42	3,180,174	3.15
Pollock	20,767	4.67	43,477	4.51	12,847	4.50	207,587	4.96	117,915	6.77
Cusk	-	-	355	5.35	700	3.00	355	5.35	700	3.00
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,344	17.30	18,814	26.37
Mackerel	175,940	6.34	39,685	4.10	228,830	13.72	5,734,145	4.96	4,606,440	7.11
Flounders:										
Gray sole	-	-	345	6.96	152	8.55	38,462	7.08	14,036	9.05
Lemon sole	399,367	16.00	289,836	8.00	228,161	11.00	3,117,675	9.64	1,079,197	11.09
Yellowtail	202,884	6.46	203,340	4.50	1,518,557	7.41	13,647,244	6.36	23,939,546	7.19
Blackback	814,468	7.00	774,664	7.00	902,350	9.65	8,498,594	7.04	6,042,666	7.13
Dab	1,520	6.51	1,225	4.49	-	-	70,467	4.95	108,316	8.02
Fluke	1,289	7.84	37,119	8.66	14,228	21.09	550,596	15.54	58,307	15.70
Swordfish	303	30.03	9,932	30.00	-	-	258,987	29.60	93,669	32.51
Rosefish	1,970	4.21	-	-	-	-	5,300	4.25	-	-
Whiting	13,597	4.08	14,552	3.90	39,724	3.42	119,275	3.53	56,149	3.36
Wolffish	175	7.43	200	4.50	448	4.69	47,115	4.72	14,825	5.40
Scallops (meats)	474,337	38.00	397,222	30.00	234,264	34.56	3,578,979	31.86	3,610,088	42.85
Other	10,507	-	28,698	-	37,370	-	353,350	-	187,433	-
Total	5,147,737	11.39	4,813,845	8.60	5,454,640	9.68	68,671,348	8.15	55,935,647	9.50

\*Weighted average of prices per pound paid to fishermen.

## FAVORABLE WEATHER STIMULATES SHRIMP PRODUCTION IN OCTOBER

The production of shrimp increased generally during October, with the greatest increase reported from the Galveston, Freeport and Sabine Pass area, according to the New Orleans Market News office. That area had been strike bound for some time, but the difficulties were settled during the first part of October. Weather conditions were very favorable, helping to increase production.

Oyster production was considerably smaller than that of October 1943, partly due to very warm weather which has lessened the demand for oysters. The price to the fisherman has been so high this year that the dealers reportedly find it less profitable to handle this line of shellfish than in other years. No ceiling price has been established for oysters.

Hard crabs and crabmeat still show a marked rise over 1943 production due to the very heavy summer production. Much of the crabmeat was packed during the spring season when there was a shortage of shrimp and shrimp canners could turn to process crabmeat rather than leave their plants idle.

## Production of Fishery Products in the Gulf States\*

Item	Unit	October 1944	October 1944 compared with		10 months Jan.-Oct. 1944	Compared with 10 months 1943		12 months Jan.-Dec. 1943
			Sept. 1944	Oct. 1943		Percent	Percent	
Shrimp:								
For canning	Bbls.	32,480	- 4	+31	93,905	-19		138,874
Other	"	45,819	+34	+35	194,578	+2		251,394
Total	"	82,299	+16	+33	288,483	-6		390,268
Oysters:								
For canning	"	-	-	-	326,889	-35		507,350
Other	"	24,038	+100	+2	179,873	-22		298,641
Total	"	24,038	+100	+2	506,762	-31		805,991
Crabs, hard	Lbs.	931,786	+5	-9	10,323,274	+28		8,876,843
Crabmeat, fresh-cooked	"	102,775	+7	-15	1,340,560	+10		5,683,608
Salt-water fish	"	322,473	+4	-46	3,901,394	-22		5,683,608
Fresh-water fish	"	56,620	+8	-5	620,506	+8		662,526

\*Includes production in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

\*\*Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one percent.

## OCTOBER NEW YORK RECEIPTS INCREASE 11 PERCENT OVER SEPTEMBER

With OPA's winter schedule of ceiling prices in effect as of October 1, more intensive action of fishing fleets, both in nearby and northern waters, led to large-scale increases in receipts of important "ceiling" species such as cod, flounder (blackbacks and yellow-tails), pollock, and lemon sole, and smaller increases in whiting and hake arrivals, according to the New York City Market News office. Of the major species, haddock only showed a decrease.

Important "non-ceiling" species such as butterfish and scup (porgy) also showed increases, due largely to the fact that these species were found in abundance in nearby New York and New Jersey waters during the middle and latter part of October.

Increased arrivals from Canada were included in the greatly increased receipts of fresh and frozen halibut.

Of shellfish items, oysters, both in the shell and shucked, and shrimp were received in larger quantities, but these increases were offset somewhat by decreases in arrivals of lobsters and other shellfish items.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products--Salt-water Market New York City\*

Item	October 1944	Oct. compared with Sept. 1944 Oct. 1943		Sept. 1944	October 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Classification:</u>					
Fish	15,546,000	+ 17	+ 11	13,399,000	14,120,000
Shellfish, etc.	8,337,000	+ 1	+ 16	8,276,000	7,185,000
Total receipts	23,983,000	+ 11	+ 13	21,675,000	21,305,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Butterfish	465,000	+ 34	+ 59	346,000	293,000
Cod	2,333,000	+ 14	+ 8	2,045,000	2,159,000
Flounders:					
Blackbacks	1,400,000	+ 34	- 23	1,041,000	1,815,000
Yellowtail	798,000	+131	- 26	319,000	992,000
Haddock	1,010,000	- 16	- 29	1,196,000	1,427,000
Halibut	653,000	+ 97	+350	332,000	145,000
Mackerel	1,782,000	- 4	+ 54	1,864,000	1,157,000
Pollock	430,000	+ 53	- 6	281,000	458,000
Salmon	682,000	- 19	+425	837,000	130,000
Scup (porgy)	847,000	+ 11	+ 98	764,000	427,000
Sole, lemon	604,000	+ 56	+ 94	388,000	311,000
Whiting	967,000	+ 7	- 22	904,000	1,239,000
Clams, hard	2,663,000	- 12	+ 21	3,022,000	2,207,000
Lobsters, live	533,000	- 8	+ 5	577,000	510,000
Oyster, shell	1,585,000	+ 37	+ 6	1,157,000	1,495,000
Shrimp (prawn)	2,610,000	+ 13	+ 32	2,303,000	1,980,000
Fillets, unclassified	506,000	+ 70	+ 2	297,000	495,000
<u>Arrivals by:</u>					
Fishing vessels (31 trips)	1,041,000	+ 5	- 32	992,000	1,520,000
Truck, freight, and express	22,942,000	+ 11	+ 16	20,683,000	19,785,000

\*Excluding imports entered at New York City.

## OCTOBER RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO SHOW A DECREASE OF 1 PERCENT FROM SEPTEMBER

Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in Chicago during October were 1 percent less than in September and 6 percent less than during October 1943, according to the Service's Fishery Market News office in Chicago.

There was a considerable increase in the receipts of lake herring and lake trout over September, but this gain was virtually offset by decreases in receipts of practically all other fresh-water varieties.



## Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Chicago

Item	Oct. 1944	October 1944 compared with		10 mos. Jan.-Oct. 1944	10 mos. 1944 compared with 10 mos. 1943	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1943
		Sept. 1944	Oct. 1943			
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Fresh-water fish	2,964,000	+ 3	- 18	33,155,000	- 5	42,508,000
Salt-water fish	1,671,000	-23	+ 6	16,284,000	-35	29,820,000
Shellfish, etc.	1,371,000	+35	+ 16	6,064,000	-29	11,766,000
Total receipts	6,005,000	- 1	- 6	55,503,000	-19	84,034,000
<u>Important Items:</u>						
Carp	174,000	-22	- 51	2,324,000	-36	4,419,000
Lake herring	276,000	+56	- 15	2,421,000	- 9	4,099,000
Lake trout	743,000	+31	+ 7	6,315,000	+11	7,001,000
Suckers	196,000	+ 1	- 31	2,102,000	-15	2,902,000
Whitefish	212,000	-36	+ 74	5,375,000	+26	4,671,000
Yellow perch	132,000	-39	- 46	1,652,000	- 8	2,079,000
Yellow pike	173,000	-45	- 53	2,975,000	- 7	3,733,000
Halibut	1,004,000	- 8	+154	5,646,000	-44	11,436,000
Rosefish fillets	116,000	-55	- 34	2,001,000	-10	2,689,000
Shrimp	1,230,000	+35	+ 56	4,393,000	-28	8,793,000
<u>Leading Sources:</u>						
Louisiana	648,000	+46	+ 10	2,833,000	-21	5,343,000
Massachusetts	197,000	-32	- 72	4,680,000	-36	8,913,000
Wisconsin	595,000	-15	- 1	6,383,000	-12	9,257,000
British Columbia	435,000	-30	-	2,345,000	-11	2,649,000
" " (in bond)	201,000	-65	- 37	3,043,000	-55	8,058,000
Manitoba	527,000	+45	- 50	7,354,000	-	8,260,000
Domestic total	4,549,000	+18	+ 1	36,480,000	-19	57,065,000
Imported total	1,457,000	-34	- 22	10,024,000	-57	26,968,000
<u>Transported by:</u>						
Truck	1,204,000	+14	- 22	12,357,000	-17	18,898,000
Express	2,418,000	-12	- 9	24,198,000	-21	35,355,000
Freight	2,384,000	+ 6	+ 10	18,948,000	-17	29,781,000

## OCTOBER RECEIPTS AT SEATTLE SHOW 68 PERCENT GAIN

Receipts of fishery products totaled 8,779,000 pounds during October, a gain of 68 percent over September and 18 percent over October 1943, according to the Service's Fishery Market News office in Seattle.

Heavier receipts of halibut caught in Area III, purse seine and gill net salmon from the Coast and Columbia River, and rockfishes were largely responsible for the increase in arrivals. However, the 10-month figure of 59,577,000 pounds was 14 percent less than for the same period in 1943 when 69,492,000 pounds were received.

## Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Seattle\*

Item	October 1944	October 1944 compared with		10 mos. Jan.-Oct. 1944	Compared with 10 months 1943	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1943
		Sept. 1944	Oct. 1943			
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	8,779,000	+ 68	+ 18	59,577,000	-14	82,471,000
<u>Important Items</u>						
Halibut	1,921,000	+ 67	+135	16,302,000	-24	24,384,000
Lingcod	323,000	- 44	+ 67	6,729,000	+ 3	6,942,000
Rockfish	1,397,000	+288	+259	5,014,000	+26	4,506,000
Sablefish	705,000	+ 47	- 26	3,521,000	-17	5,046,000
Salmon	2,966,000	+112	+ 39	10,021,000	-19	16,895,000
Smelt	55,000	- 4	+587	492,000	-35	776,000
Sole	409,000	+ 22	- 71	5,951,000	-37	10,063,000
Tuna	146,000	- 24	+100	737,000	- 6	783,000
Livers	271,000	- 40	- 37	5,382,000	+64	4,210,000
Shellfish	433,000	+178	- 4	3,800,000	+10	4,901,000

\*Halibut and shark fleets and receipts from local and all other sources.

## Frozen Fish Trade

### U. S. HOLDINGS ON NOVEMBER 1 32 PERCENT GREATER THAN YEAR PREVIOUS

Holdings of fish and shellfish in United States cold-storage plants on November 1 amounted to 130,914,000 pounds, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 153. This was an increase of 32 percent over stocks held on November 1, 1943, and 28 percent above the 5-year average for November 1. Substantial gains over 1943 were reported for all important items except rosefish fillets, flounders, sea herring, and scup.

Holdings of Fishery Products in the United States

Item	Nov. 1, 1944 Pounds	Nov. 1 compared with			Oct. 1, 1944 Pounds	Nov. 1, 1943 Pounds	5-year average* Pounds
		Oct. 1, 1944 Percent	Nov. 1, 1943 Percent	5-year average* Percent			
Total fish and shellfish:	130,914,000	- 1	+ 32	+ 28	131,564,000	99,486,000	102,244,000
<u>Important Items:</u>							
<u>Fillets:</u>							
Cod	5,440,000	- 17	+131	+102	6,574,000	2,351,000	2,689,000
Haddock	4,758,000	- 10	+ 55	- 33	5,275,000	3,065,000	7,122,000
Rosefish	3,688,000	- 9	- 4	+ 6	4,054,000	3,842,000	3,487,000
Flounders	1,785,000	- 4	- 3	+ 34	1,855,000	1,849,000	1,337,000
Halibut	15,178,000	- 11	+ 39	+ 32	17,019,000	10,954,000	11,489,000
Herring, sea	1,209,000	- 29	- 58	- 25	1,694,000	2,846,000	1,612,000
Mackerel	12,528,000	+ 6	+ 69	+ 43	11,851,000	7,410,000	8,735,000
Sablefish	4,344,000	+ 10	+ 74	+ 78	4,475,000	2,847,000	2,779,000
Salmon	13,251,000	+ 18	+ 37	+ 29	11,253,000	9,699,000	10,288,000
Scup (porgies)	2,127,000	- 2	- 12	+ 85	2,179,000	2,412,000	1,152,000
Whiting	11,207,000	+ 6	+ 8	+ **	10,587,000	10,414,000	11,169,000
Lake herring	1,256,000	- 17	+403	+ 1	1,511,000	250,000	1,244,000
Whitefish	1,854,000	- 8	+ 91	+ 11	2,015,000	972,000	1,673,000
Shrimp	8,419,000	+ 72	+ 46	+ 51	4,894,000	5,756,000	5,567,000
<u>Cured fish:</u>							
Herring, cured	13,387,000	- 18	- 6	- 10	16,404,000	14,209,000	14,947,000
Salmon, mild-cured	3,290,000	+ 20	+ 57	- 47	2,744,000	2,096,000	6,170,000

\*Since the date for reporting holdings of fishery products was changed from the 15th to the first of the month beginning January 1, 1943, data included in the "5-year average" consist of a combination of figures for the two periods.

\*\*Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

### OCTOBER FREEZINGS BY U. S. COLD-STORAGE PLANTS 26 PERCENT LARGER THAN OCTOBER 1943

Fishery products totaling 23,733,000 pounds were frozen by domestic freezers during October, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 153. This was an increase of 26 percent over October 1943 but a decline of 15 percent from the quantity frozen during September 1944. Items frozen in greatest quantities were rosefish fillets, halibut, mackerel, salmon, whiting, and shrimp.

Freezings of Fishery Products in United States Cold-storage Plants

Item	October 1944 Pounds	October compared with			September 1944 Pounds	October 1943 Pounds	5-year average* Pounds
		Sept. 1944 Percent	Oct. 1943 Percent	5-year average* Percent			
Total fish and shellfish	23,733,000	-15	+ 26	+ 7	28,004,000	18,806,000	22,257,000
<u>Important Items:</u>							
<u>Croakers</u>							
Fillets:	67,000	+20	+ 6	- 25	56,000	63,000	89,000
Cod	784,000	-22	+ 161	+ 25	1,003,000	300,000	629,000
Haddock	435,000	-70	+ 6	- 45	1,445,000	411,000	808,000
Pollock	424,000	+35	+ 124	- 84	1,195,000	112,000	1,654,000
Rosefish	2,161,000	-16	- 26	- 8	2,582,000	2,216,000	2,339,000
Flounders	261,000	-21	- 19	- 5	331,000	322,000	274,000
Halibut	1,103,000	-38	+1371	+187	1,773,000	75,000	384,000
Herring, sea	72,000	+ 1	- 69	- 79	71,000	235,000	335,000
Mackerel	2,347,000	- 6	+ 139	+ 50	2,493,000	981,000	1,563,000
Sablefish	899,000	-41	- 15	- 16	1,532,000	1,062,000	1,064,000
Salmon	2,792,000	-28	+ 49	+ 16	3,901,000	1,876,000	2,412,000
Whiting	4,474,000	+ 9	+ 101	+159	4,120,000	2,226,000	1,726,000
Lake herring	12,000	-29	- 76	- 97	17,000	51,000	431,000
Shrimp	3,679,000	+34	+ 101	+ 29	2,751,000	1,831,000	2,551,000

\*Since the date for reporting freezings of fishery products was changed from the 15th to the first of the month beginning January 1, 1943, data included in the "5-year average" consist of a combination of figures for the two periods.

## NEW YORK COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS CONTINUE UPWARD TREND IN OCTOBER

In line with increased receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in the New York salt-water market, cold-storage holdings increased 7 percent in October, according to the Service's Market News office in that city.

To the over-all gain of 1,034,000 pounds, shrimp contributed 840,000 pounds. The very large shipments of shrimp into New York during October, totaling 2,610,000 pounds, exceeded by far the normal demand.

Freezer space continued to be at a premium, and there is little doubt that a greater increase in holdings would have resulted had space been available. This was true for practically all major species.

The increase of 49 percent in holdings over November 1, 1943, was reflected mainly in increased storage of groundfish fillets, halibut, sablefish, and salmon, which were received in far greater quantities than in 1943.

New York Cold-storage Holdings					
Item	Nov. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1944 Oct. 1, 1944	compared with Nov. 1, 1943	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	15,493,000	+ 7	+ 49	15,459,000	11,036,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Butterfish	334,000	+12	- 61	297,000	851,000
Fillets:					
Cod	1,879,000	-	+1120	1,880,000	154,000
Flounder	239,000	-15	+ 237	282,000	71,000
Haddock	1,167,000	-10	+1197	1,300,000	90,000
Flounder, fluke, etc.	329,000	-11	- 16	371,000	391,000
Halibut	632,000	+12	+1190	564,000	49,000
Mackerel	1,214,000	+16	+ 55	1,050,000	782,000
Sablefish	788,000	+ 7	+ 138	737,000	331,000
Salmon, king (chinook)	1,396,000	+11	+ 417	1,259,000	270,000
Scup (porgy)	443,000	+ 1	- 4	439,000	463,000
Sea trout, gray	265,000	- 7	+ 59	284,000	167,000
Whiting	282,000	+ 1	- 50	286,000	562,000
Unclassified, salt-water	1,549,000	+ 3	+ 89	1,511,000	821,000
Whitefish	431,000	-19	- 21	529,000	549,000
Scallops	415,000	-	+ 156	413,000	162,000
Shrimp	2,107,000	+66	+ 42	1,267,000	1,481,000

## BOSTON COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS SHOW LITTLE CHANGE IN OCTOBER

Holdings of fishery products in Boston cold-storage plants on the last Wednesday in October remained large, according to the Boston Market News office. Although landings of fresh fish were comparatively light between September 27 to October 25, the holdings on October 25 were only one percent less than those of September 27. After October 1, when OPA winter ceilings became effective, market activity centered on fresh fish and fillets. Frozen stocks on hand on October 25, 18,015,000 pounds, exceeded those of a year previous by over 4½ million pounds, or 34 percent.

Despite the general condition of congestion, cod fillet stocks were reduced 20 percent and mackerel fillets dropped 8 percent. This occurred even though Government purchases of these items had been suspended. Haddock fillet holdings also decreased considerably. Scallop and shrimp stocks showed substantial increases of 269 and 146 percent, respectively.

Whiting holdings in cold-storage plants in New England on October 28 were 8,903,000 pounds, 4 percent larger than those of September 30, and 38 percent greater than October 30, 1943.

Boston Cold-storage Holdings					
Item	Oct. 25, 1944	Oct. 25 compared with Sept. 27, 1944 Oct. 27, 1943		Sept. 27, 1944	Oct. 27, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	18,015,000	- 1	+ 34	18,284,000	13,474,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Fillets:					
Cod	1,791,000	- 20	+190	2,250,000	617,000
Flounder	654,000	- 9	+108	720,000	314,000
Haddock	1,581,000	- 14	+267	1,830,000	431,000
Mackerel	1,573,000	- 8	+	1,711,000	65,000
Pollock	153,000	+ 8	+288	151,000	42,000
Rosefish	484,000	- 3	-	476,000	466,000
Mackerel	4,383,000	+ *	+ 58	4,364,000	2,782,000
Smelt	390,000	- 11	+ 79	439,000	218,000
Scallops	387,000	+269	+ 31	105,000	296,000
Shrimp	239,000	+146	- 35	97,000	370,000

\*Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one percent.

#### CHICAGO COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF OCTOBER 26 SHOW SLIGHT DECREASE

Cold-storage holdings in Chicago on October 26, although 1 percent less than those of September 28, were 44 percent greater than on October 28, 1943, according to the Service's Market News office in Chicago. While sablefish and salmon showed a fairly high percentage increase over September 28, the gain in actual poundage was not great.

It is reported that the fish sales campaign conducted in this area by the War Food Administration with help of the local fishery industry and the Fish and Wildlife Service was responsible to some degree in reducing the stocks in the local freezers, for while the official date for the opening of the campaign was not until October 30, there was considerable activity on the part of all connected with the work prior to that date, and movement of stocks from the freezers was reported during the last week in October.

Chicago Cold-storage Holdings					
Item	Oct. 26, 1944	Oct. 26, 1944 compared with Sept. 28, 1944 Oct. 28, 1943		Sept. 28, 1944	Oct. 28, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	7,347,000	- 1	+ 44	7,460,000	5,121,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Blue pike and sauger	496,000	+15	- 9	432,000	548,000
Chubs	435,000	-12	+ 53	493,000	285,000
Lake herring	352,000	-23	+507	458,000	58,000
Lake trout	401,000	+42	+120	282,000	182,000
Pickrel	140,000	- 8	+ 63	152,000	86,000
Whitefish	1,023,000	-12	+797	1,168,000	114,000
Yellow perch	198,000	+ 2	- 14	195,000	229,000
Yellow pike	191,000	+ 1	+ 7	189,000	179,000
Fillets:					
Cod	695,000	-13	+181	795,000	247,000
Haddock	141,000	-17	+ 10	169,000	128,000
Rosefish	395,000	- 1	+262	401,000	109,000
Halibut	320,000	-13	- 36	366,000	497,000
Mackerel	137,000	-18	- 52	167,000	286,000
Whiting	261,000	+ 3	- 40	253,000	433,000
Shrimp	934,000	+59	+111	589,000	443,000

#### CANADIAN HOLDINGS ON NOVEMBER 1 16 PERCENT GREATER THAN THOSE OF ONE YEAR EARLIER

Holdings of frozen fresh fish in Canadian cold-storage plants on November 1 totaled 42,012,000 pounds, representing an increase of 16 percent over the stocks of fishery products on November 1, 1943, according to data furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All important items were held in greater quantity than a year previous.



## Canadian Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Nov. 1, 1944	November 1 compared with		Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Frozen fresh fish</u>					
Total holdings	42,012,000	- 1	+ 16	42,580,000	36,166,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Cod:					
Whole	3,391,000	+ 4	+ *	3,252,000	3,375,000
Fillets	4,782,000	-14	+ 9	5,587,000	4,386,000
Salmon	9,645,000	+27	+ 23	7,610,000	7,861,000
Sea herring	7,875,000	-16	+ 6	9,390,000	7,434,000
Halibut	5,917,000	-14	+ 43	6,878,000	4,137,000
Mackerel	1,822,000	+79	+ 40	1,019,000	1,301,000
Whitefish	1,440,000	-15	+ 42	1,686,000	1,012,000
Tullibee	677,000	- 5	+208	712,000	220,000
<u>Frozen smoked fish</u>					
Total holdings	2,037,000	-11	+ 15	2,281,000	1,768,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Fillets; cod, haddock, etc.	944,000	-12	+ 47	1,078,000	644,000
Sea herring kippers	866,000	-14	- 4	1,002,000	902,000

\*Less than one-half percent.

## CANADIAN FREEZINGS DECLINE DURING OCTOBER

Freezings of fresh fish in Canadian cold-storage plants totaled 8,085,000 pounds during October, a decrease of 13 percent from September and 17 percent below October 1943, according to data furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The main item frozen during the month was salmon, freezings of which totaled almost 3½ million pounds. However, this was 26 percent less than the freezings of this item during October 1943.

## Freezings of Fishery Products in Canadian Cold-storage Plants

Item	October 1944	October compared with		September 1944	October 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Frozen fresh fish</u>					
Total freezings	8,085,000	- 13	- 17	9,261,000	9,711,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Cod:					
Whole	229,000	- 61	- 63	582,000	625,000
Fillets	1,292,000	- 29	- 26	1,827,000	1,756,000
Haddock fillets	76,000	- 53	- 37	162,000	121,000
Salmon	3,489,000	- 3	- 26	3,596,000	4,694,000
Halibut	435,000	- 14	+147	505,000	176,000
Sea herring	116,000	- 89	- 54	1,088,000	253,000
Mackerel	909,000	+285	+118	236,000	417,000
Whitefish	80,000	- 18	+	98,000	7,000
<u>Frozen smoked fish</u>					
Total freezings	1,046,000	+ 33	+ 28	784,000	817,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Fillets; cod, haddock, etc.	763,000	+ 66	+ 50	461,000	508,000
Sea herring kippers	211,000	- 18	- 22	258,000	269,000

## AMDT. 25 TO MPR-364 EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 25

Processors' ceiling prices on frozen Alaskan halibut sold to the Armed Forces in Seattle have been increased by about 2 cents a pound, the Office of Price Administration announced November 25. Previously, the ceiling prices on these sales were the same as those to civilian buyers.

This action will mean that all processor sales of halibut to the Government in Seattle will be at one price--the base price for halibut landed and frozen at Seattle. This price is 21-3/4 cents per pound for medium dressed halibut, and 20-1/4 cents per pound for all other dressed halibut. OPA said this increase was necessary to assure adequate supplies

of this fish for the Armed Services. The advance in price covers the cost of repacking frozen Alaskan halibut according to Army specifications.

The pricing agency said that the increase in price will cover, on an over-all basis, any additional cost which Seattle dealers will incur in selling Seattle and Alaskan halibut to government agencies.

Amdt. 25 to MPR-364--Frozen Fish and Seafood--became effective November 25, 1944. Excerpts follow:

Section 2 is amended by adding the following paragraph (f):

(f) Processors' sales of frozen halibut to Government Agencies. The maximum price for sales of frozen halibut

f. o. b. Seattle to any government agency is the price listed in Schedule 15 of section 13 and applicable to sales of frozen halibut originally landed fresh on the Pacific Coast of the United States. This

price applies only where frozen halibut is packed according to specifications of the buying government agency. No transportation, container or other charge may be added to this maximum price.

## Canned and Cured Fish Trade

### FINAL ALASKA SALMON PACK TOTALS 4,856,330 CASES

Preliminary totals from Alaska salmon cannery gave a final figure of 4,856,330 standard cases for the Territory's 1944 operations, according to the Division of Alaska Fisheries of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The final report covered fishing seasons extending from May 1 through September 30.

The 1944 total was a drop of 10 percent from 1943 and was 12 percent below the average of the previous five years.

Final Alaska Salmon Pack, 1944

District	Date	Canneries Operated	Red	Pink	Chum	Coho	King	Total
Western	Aug. 12	13	976,001	3,682	42,844	2,288	2,221	1,027,035
Central	Sept. 18	45	459,819	1,002,082	284,345	95,972	29,831	1,872,049
Southeastern	Oct. 21	38	131,915	1,073,542	662,413	87,686	1,689	1,957,245
Total 1944 ....	Oct. 21	96	1,567,735	2,079,306	989,602	185,946	33,741	4,856,330
All districts--								
1943	Oct. 20	81	1,980,827	2,333,312	883,020	160,193	46,649	5,409,001
1942	Oct. 30	71	905,595	2,799,507	938,165	349,836	40,888	5,033,941
1941	Oct. 25	109	1,147,325	4,622,059	704,548	353,168	40,422	6,867,522
1940	Oct. 25	98	962,982	2,912,781	868,214	275,634	23,122	5,042,733
1939	Sept. 30	109	1,942,587	2,521,854	624,793	102,845	30,839	5,222,918
5-year average	Final	93	1,387,863	3,037,903	804,748	248,336	36,374	5,515,224

### TUNA AND MACKEREL TEN-MONTH PACKS SHOW LARGE INCREASES OVER 1943

The pack of tuna by California cannery during October increased 31 percent over October 1943, totaling 249,890 standard cases compared with 191,194 cases canned in the earlier period, according to the California Division of Fish and Game. The main items canned were tuna flakes, albacore, and yellowfin tuna. For the first ten months of 1944 the total pack amounted to 2,558,696 cases, exceeding that of the corresponding period in 1943 by 23 percent.

The October pack of 254,170 cases of mackerel, although 11 percent under September, was 59 percent more than the 160,095 cases canned in October 1943. The 1944 ten-month pack amounted to 645,320 standard cases--57 percent greater than the number canned in the corresponding period in 1943.

## California Pack of Tuna and Mackerel--Standard Cases\*

Item	October 1944	September 1944	October 1943	Ten mos. ending with October-	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	1944	1943
Tuna:					
Albacore	66,508	144,320	21,980	384,294	442,093
Bonito	47	2,328	4,237	5,131	34,821
Bluefin	1,908	17,040	233	366,031	138,394
Striped	36,529	47,155	68,358	291,301	313,305
Yellowfin	61,356	61,678	52,619	764,282	593,828
Yellowtail	785	5,693	2,423	19,433	57,866
Flakes	82,699	73,565	40,709	712,859	486,911
Tonno style	58	1,337	635	15,365	17,404
Total	249,890	353,116	191,194	2,558,696	2,084,622
Mackerel	254,170	286,417	160,095	645,320	411,769

\*Standard cases of tuna represent cases of 48 7-ounce cans, while those of mackerel represent cases of 48 1-pound cans.

## INCREASED PILCHARD PACK FOLLOWS RISE IN CATCH

The sudden spurt in landings of California sardines in October (p. 10, this issue) resulted in the largest monthly pack of the season, which began August 1, according to reports of the California Sardine Products Institute and the California Division of Fish and Game. The season's pack, which had previously trailed that of the previous year by a sizable margin, rose 981,904 standard cases during the month, reaching a total of 1,659,231 cases, an increase of 226,000 cases over the comparable period in 1943.

## California Sardine Landings, Canned Pack and Byproducts

Item	Unit	M O N T H			S E A S O N	
		1944 Oct. 1-28	1944 Aug. 27-Sept. 30	1943 Oct. 3-30	1944-45 Aug. 1-Oct. 28	1943-44 Aug. 1-Oct. 30
Landings	Tons	191,507	89,030	67,212	319,440	245,958
Canned	1 lb. ovals-48 per case	402,237	190,653	197,320	705,335	642,972
	1 lb. tails-48 per case	541,016	224,345	356,893	865,585	695,746
	1 lb. fillet-48 per case	363	1,292	-	3,943	11,435
	1 lb. round-96 per case	8,381	9,335	17,306	25,160	55,064
	5 oz.-100 per case	-	-	-	-	6,996
	Unclassified	30,089	15,325	5,063	61,180	28,759
TOTAL, Std. 1 lb.-48 per case		981,904	440,304	576,582	1,659,231	1,432,812
Meal	Tons	29,824	12,521	11,793	62,182	51,191
Oil	Gallons	7,056,067	3,420,356	2,065,882	13,211,907	9,926,380

## OCTOBER SHRIMP PACK EXCEEDS OCTOBER 1943 BY 25,500 CASES

Packing 115,623 standard cases of shrimp from October 1 to October 28, the canners in the South Atlantic and Gulf areas who operate under the Sea Food Inspection Service of the Food and Drug Administration, surpassed by 25,511 cases the October 1943 pack, according to the Service's Market News office in New Orleans. The season's pack from July 1 through the end of October (302,816 cases), was but 15,353 cases in arrears of the 1943 pack for the same period. Both packs were considerably behind those of other recent years, however, as the average for the five seasons ending June 30, 1944, was 486,693 cases.

## Wet and Dry Pack Shrimp in all Sizes in Tin and Glass--Standard Cases\*

M O N T H			S E A S O N		5-yr.-average July 1-Oct. 31
1944 Oct. 1-Oct. 28	1944 Aug. 26-Sept. 30	1943 Oct. 3-Oct. 31	1944 July 1-Oct. 28	1943 July 1-Oct. 31	
115,623	126,203	90,012	302,816	318,169	486,693

\*All figures on basis of new standard case - 48 No. 1 cans with 7 oz. per can in the wet pack and 6½ oz. per can in the dry pack.

Maximum wholesale prices for canned shrimp used as the basis of quotations by Gulf Coast packers during October are reproduced in the following table. These are for plain No. 1 standard tins f.o.b. point of production.

Canned Shrimp Prices--Per Dozen Tins

Item	Nov. 1, 1944		Nov. 1, 1943		Item	Nov. 1, 1944		Nov. 1, 1943	
	WET PACK	DRY PACK	WET PACK	DRY PACK		WET PACK	DRY PACK	WET PACK	DRY PACK
Broken .....	\$2.45	\$2.55	\$2.45	\$2.55	Large .....	\$3.05	\$3.15	\$2.95	\$3.05
Small .....	2.70	2.80	2.70	2.80	Jumbo .....	3.60	3.70	3.05	3.15
Medium .....	2.80	2.90	2.80	2.90					

## REGULATION GOVERNING FILL OF OYSTER CONTAINERS ISSUED

The Federal Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency on November 18 issued a regulation establishing standards of fill for containers for canned oysters.

The regulation as issued is unchanged from that published in the July Fishery Market News.

## POINT VALUES FOR CANNED FISH

Present point values for rationed canned fish will continue unchanged when the new ration period begins Sunday, December 3, 1944, the OPA announced on November 30.

The December ration period is a four-week period starting December 3 and ending December 30. Point values in effect are as follows:

## Section B--FISH

Cooked and in any Hermetically Sealed Container

Item	Point Value Per Pound
Bonito .....	6.0
Mackerel .....	4.0
Oysters .....	2.0
Salmon .....	6.0
Sardines, including California Pilchards .....	4.0
Shrimp .....	6.0
Tuna .....	6.0
Yellowtail .....	6.0
All products containing more than 20 percent of the fish above .....	2.0

Byproducts Trade

## USE OF BAGS FOR FISH MEAL RESTRICTED

The textile bag order, M-221, has been amended to prohibit the use of new textile bags for packing fish meal, fish scrap or tankage, and meat scrap, the WPB said November 20.

Foreign Fishery Trade

## WHITEFISH INSPECTION IN CANADA BEGUN IN NOVEMBER

Government inspection of Prairie Province whitefish began in mid-November, according to the November Fisheries News Bulletin, published by the Canadian Department of Fisheries.

Operating under the Fish Inspection Act, the Canadian Federal Government inspects every container of Prairie Province whitefish and marks it with an inspection certificate or iden-



tity tag. Fish of approved quality are marked "Inspected Whitefish;" fish which when taken were not of acceptable standard but have been brought to proper level of quality by filleting, candling, or other means of processing are marked "Inspected Processed Whitefish;" and whitefish from waters not surveyed must be marked "Identity Tag--Non-Inspected Whitefish."

Inspection is arranged between Federal authorities and the three Prairie governments. The system is also applicable to the Northwest Territories, where fishery administration is in Dominion hands, but where commercial fishing is not yet extensive.

The inspection system was instituted to assist the Prairie fishing industry to overcome marketing difficulties and to assure consumers of obtaining whitefish of satisfactory quality.

#### IMPORT CONTROL OF FISHERY PRODUCTS SHIFTED TO WFA

Transfer from the WPB to the WFA of administrative functions and regulations in connection with the importation of certain foods was announced jointly November 8 by the two agencies. In line with the policy of the two agencies of easing controls as supply, shipping, and other strategic considerations permit, removal of 38 food items and 15 WPB items from import control was simultaneously announced. This action became effective November 13, 1944.

Using the pattern of WPB Order M-63, WFA has issued WFO-63 covering the importation of food into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Under this order an authorization from WFA is required to import foods subject to the order. Anyone desiring this authorization should apply to the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., on Form WPB-1041.

Applications that have been made to WPB for authorization to import foods need not be resubmitted, and if action on such applications has not been made by WPB, it will be completed by WFA. Authorizations issued by WPB under M-63 will be considered valid under the WFA order until their respective expiration dates. Customs entries against outstanding authorizations on foods will continue to be reported on Form WPB-1040.

In the transfer WFA has removed from import control the following fishery items:

- Dog food
- Certain fatty alcohols and fatty acids, sulphated, and salts of fatty acids, sulphated, n.s.p.f. (not specifically provided for in the order)
- Hydrogenated or hardened oils and fats (animal or vegetable)
- Whale oil, other than sperm
- Seal oil

Supplemental General Imports Order M-63-a covering the importation of certain articles from Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador is revoked as of November 13, 1944, by the WPB. Provisions of this order are being incorporated in both the WFA order for foods and the amended M-63 for WPB articles. Import control will continue to be exercised over the commodities formerly listed in M-63-a--for the WPB articles, through the transfer of commodities to List II of Order M-63; and for foods under the WFA order, by specific reference in the provisions of WFO-63. WFA has included the following in the group of commodities subject to such control:

- Alewives and other pickled or salted fish, n.s.p.f.
- Herring (including sprats, pilchards, and anchovies), all types
- Canned sardines, anchovies, and tuna
- Pickled or salted cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk
- Certain animal oils
- Fish meal and scrap

Since Supplemental General Imports Order M-63-g covers the importation of certain food items only into the Virgin Islands of the United States and Puerto Rico, WPB also revoked this order. Its provisions are being incorporated in the body of WFO-63.

## NEW IMPORT FORMS REQUIRED BY WFA

After December 1, importers are required to file a new customs entry form (WFO-63-1) for the importation into the United States of foods controlled by WFO-63. This form replaces WFB-1040.

## Statistical Summaries

## WFA PURCHASES \$12,218,000 IN FISHERY PRODUCTS IN OCTOBER

WFA purchases totaling \$81,387,000 were reported by that agency for October. This total included \$12,218,000 in fishery products, of which \$7,859,000 was spent for canned salmon.

The total for the period January 1 through October 31, 1944, included \$48,001,000 spent for fishery products, compared with \$56,979,000 spent during the corresponding period in 1943.

## Purchases of Fishery Products by W.F.A.

Fisheries Products by Weight					
Commodity	Unit	October 1944		January 1-October 31, 1944	
		Quantity	F.O.B. Cost Dollars	Quantity	F.O.B. Cost Dollars
<u>FISH</u>					
Herring, canned	Cases	11,017	50,352	67,750	333,187
Mackerel, "	"	179,431	960,513	373,455	2,251,020
Pilchards, "	"	442,444	1,828,836	1,138,554	4,778,240
Salmon, "	"	856,626	7,858,547	2,180,265	22,273,527
Shrimp, "	"	-	-	8,986	102,324
Sardines, "	"	246,569	1,108,700	1,341,215	6,066,707
Tuna and tuna-like fishes, "	"	-	-	1,358	27,093
Fish, ground, "	"	-	-	87,000	204,115
Squid, "	"	-	-	71,500	297,319
Total ....	"	1,736,087	11,806,948	5,270,083	36,333,532
Fish, dry-salted	Pounds	34,944	622	25,816,014	3,878,472
" , pickled	"	7,551	510	17,368,737	1,304,226
" , smoked	"	-	-	3,414,529	392,935
" , dehydrated	"	-	-	224,000	268,800
Total .....	"	42,495	1,132	46,823,280	5,844,433
<u>BYPRODUCTS</u>					
Fish meal	"	540,000	19,875	3,540,000	133,772
Oyster shell flour	"	280,000	980	1,060,000	3,710
Oyster shell grits	"	-	-	600,000	2,400
Total .....	"	820,000	20,855	5,200,000	139,882
<u>VITAMINS</u>					
Vitamin A fish-liver oil	M Units	1,460,805	388,619	20,172,562	5,682,985
Grand Total .....		-	12,217,554	-	48,000,832

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Wholesale and retail prices for foods showed little change between mid-September and mid-October, according to reports issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The Bureau's wholesale index for foods did not change, while the retail index dropped 0.4 percent. Retail indexes covering prices of fresh, frozen, and canned fish indicated gains in the cost of such items to consumers during the month.

Compared with wholesale and retail prices of mid-October in 1943, the 1944 prices for October showed a distinct decrease.

Wholesale and Retail Prices				
Item	Unit	Percentage change from--		
<u>Wholesale: (1926 = 100)</u>				
All commodities	Index No.	<u>October 14, 1944</u>	<u>Sept. 16, 1944</u>	<u>October 16, 1943</u>
Foods	do	103.8	+0.2	+0.9
		103.8	0	-0.9
		<u>October 1944</u>	<u>September 1944</u>	<u>October 1943</u>
Fish:				
Canned salmon, Seattle:				
Pink, No. 1, Tall	\$ per dozen cans	1.970	0	0
Red, No. 1, Tall	do	3.694	0	0
Cod, cured, large shore, Gloucester, Mass.	\$ per 100 pounds	13.500	0	+3.8
Herring, pickled, N. Y.	¢ per pound	12.0	0	0
Salmon, Alaska, smoked, N. Y.	do	35.0	0	0
<u>Retail: (1935-39 = 100)</u>				
All foods	Index No.	<u>October 17, 1944</u>	<u>Sept. 12, 1944</u>	<u>October 19, 1943</u>
Fish:		136.4	-0.4	-1.3
Fresh and canned	do	205.8	+2.7	-4.9
Fresh and frozen	¢ per pound	32.1	+3.2	-5.8
Canned salmon:				
Pink	¢ per pound can	23.0	+0.4	-2.1
Red	do	40.9	+1.2	-1.0

## CONTENTS, CONTINUED

## INDEX TO FEDERAL ORDERS, PURCHASES, AND REGULATIONS

	Page
<u>Food and Drug Administration</u>	
Regulation governing fill of oyster containers issued .....	24
<u>Maritime Commission</u>	
Surplus diesel engines and boats listed .....	12
<u>OCF</u>	
Record supply of fish forecast .....	10
Pilchard catch boosts U. S. production .....	10
<u>ODT</u>	
Penalty demurrage charges suspended .....	13
<u>OPA</u>	
Amdt. 25 to MPR-364 effective November 25 .....	21
Point values for canned fish .....	24
<u>WFA</u>	
Import control of fishery products shifted .....	25
New import forms required .....	26
<u>WFB</u>	
Production of non-commercial fishing tackle still restricted .....	12
Use of bags for fish meal restricted .....	24

## INDEX TO VOLUME 6, NOS. 1 TO 12, INCLUSIVE, 1944

Figure following abbreviation of month indicates page number.

ABSTRACTSBiology of the Atlantic Mackerel of North America; Part I: Early Life History, Fishery Bulletin No. 36, by C. E. Sette, Feb. inside front cover."Determining Volatile Bases in Fish," Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Vol. 16, No. 9, Sept. 1944, by M. E. Stansby, Roger W. Harrison, John Dassow, and Marie Sater, Oct. 16.Family Food Consumption in the United States, pamphlet published by the Department of Agriculture, Oct. outside back cover.Fish and Shellfish of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, Conservation Bulletin No. 37, by Rachel L. Carson, Aug. 43.Fluctuations in Abundance of Red Salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka* (Walbaum) of the Karluk River, Alaska, Fishery Bulletin No. 39, by Joseph T. Barnaby, Feb. 42.Outlook for the Alaska Herring Fishery in 1944, Special Scientific Report No. 25, by E. H. Dahlgren and L. W. Kolloen, May 18.Principles and Methods in the Canning of Fishery Products, Research Report No. 7, by Norman D. Jarvis, May 47."Treaties Affecting the Northeastern Fisheries," U. S. Tariff Commission Report No. 152, by Charles A. Carter and others of the Commission's staff, Sept. outside back cover.ACIDS, fatty, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.AGAR, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.ALLOTMENTS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.ANNUAL SUMMARIES

FISHERIES of Gulf States (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas), 1943, May 4.

LANDINGS at Boston, 1943, Sept. 2.

## RECEIPTS:

At Chicago, 1943, Mar. 2.

At Seattle, 1943, Dec. 2.

SHARK fisheries, 1943, Feb. 6.

AUTHORS AND TITLES

ALTMAYER, ARTHUR J.:

Social Security Protection for Fishermen, July 2.

ANDERSON, ANDREW W.:

The Effect of Technological Advances on the Western North Atlantic Fisheries, Feb. 3.

BEARSE, HENRY M.:

The Anglerfish, Apr. 4.

The Marketing of Rajafish in New England, Feb. 4.

BUCHER, DORRIS L.:

Storage Tests on Frozen Pink Salmon, Nov. 2.

BUCHER, GLENN C. (and L. C. McKee and F. B. Sanford):

Drill Sampling Device for Fish Livers: I. Constructional Details, Nov. 6.

(and F. B. Sanford and M. E. Stansby):

Drill Sampling Device for Fish Livers: II. Instructions for Use, Nov. 9.

(and K. L. Osterhaug):

The Ragfish, Oct. 9.

(and W. Clegg and F. B. Sanford):

Some Time and Labor Saving Techniques in Vitamin A and Oil Analyses, Aug. 6.

CHRISTEY, LEROY S.:

Frozen Fish Belongs in Your Locker Plant, Sept. 10.

CLEGG, WILLIAM (and G. C. Bucher and F. B. Sanford):

Some Time and Labor Saving Techniques in Vitamin A and Oil Analyses, Aug. 6.

FIRTH, FRANK E.:

Comparable Values of Fibers for Use in Commercial Fisheries, Aug. 9.

Fighting Fibers, Jan. 2.

HINSDALE, EDWIN C.:

Receipts of Fishery Products at Chicago, 1943, Mar. 2.

Receipts of Fishery Products at Seattle, 1943, Dec. 2.

JARVIS, NORMAN D. (and L. Young):

Smoking Anglerfish, Sea Trout, and Spanish Mackerel, Jan. 6.



**KAHN, DR. RICHARD A.:**

The Effect of OPA's MPR-507 on Fresh Fish Prices, Apr. 2.

Fish Ceiling Prices in 301 A. D., May 2.

**KAPALKA, EDWARD F. (and S. R. Pottinger):**

Studies on the Icing of Fresh-cooked and Peeled Shrimp, Nov. 4.

**LINDGREN, BURT E.:**

Landings of Fishery Products at Boston, Mass., 1943, Sept. 2.

**MARTINEK, WILLIAM A.:**

A Study of the Nutritive Value of the Protein of Cooked Anglerfish, Rajafish, and Bay Mussels, Apr. 7.

**McKEE, LYNN G. (and G. C. Bucher and F. B. Sanford):**

Drill Sampling Device for Fish Livers: I. Constructional Details, Nov. 6.

**OSTERHAUG, KATHERYN L. (and G. C. Bucher):**

The Ragfish, Oct. 9.

**PETERSON, LORRAINE D.:**

Production of Fishery Products in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas during 1943, May 4.

**POTTINGER, SAMUEL R. (and E. F. Kapalka):**

Studies on the Icing of Fresh-cooked and Peeled Shrimp, Nov. 4.

**SANDBERG, ARTHUR M.:**

The Fisheries of the World, July 4.

**SANFORD, F. BRUCE (and G. C. Bucher and L. G. McKee):**

Drill Sampling Device for Fish Livers: I. Constructional Details, Nov. 6.

(and G. C. Bucher and M. E. Stansby):

Drill Sampling Device for Fish Livers: II. Instructions for Use, Nov. 9.

(and C. F. Shockley):

Preliminary Report on a Drill Sampling Device for Fish Livers, May 9.

(and G. C. Bucher and W. Clegg):

Some Time and Labor Saving Techniques in Vitamin A and Oil Analyses, Aug. 6.

**SHOCKEY, CHARLES F. (and F. B. Sanford):**

Preliminary Report on a Drill Sampling Device for Fish Livers, May 9.

**STANSBY, MAURICE E.:**

Opportunities for Small Business in the Fisheries of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, Aug. 2.

(and G. C. Bucher and F. B. Sanford):

Drill Sampling Device for Fish Livers: II. Instructions for Use, Nov. 9.

**WALFORD, DR. LIONEL A.:**

Observations on the Shark Fishery in the Central Part of the Gulf of California with Records of Vitamin Potency of Liver Oils and with Keys to the Identification of Commercially Important Sharks, June 2.

**WERNER, EUNICE M.:**

A Comparison of Controlled and Uncontrolled Fish Prices in New York City, Oct. 2.

**YOUNG, LEO:**

The Distribution of Fish Through Frozen Food Locker Plants, Sept. 12.

(and N. D. Jarvis):

Smoking Anglerfish, Sea Trout, and Spanish Mackerel, Jan. 6.

**BARRELS**, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

**BIOLOGY** of Atlantic Mackerel of North America, Feb. inside front cover.

**BOATS**, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

**BOOTS**, rubber, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

**BURLAP**, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

**BUSINESS**, small, opportunities, fisheries of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, Aug. 2.

**BYPRODUCTS TRADE** (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

Improvement in accuracy of Vitamin A determination, Aug. 40.

Nation faces deficit in Vitamin A production, May 42.

**CANNED AND CURED FISH TRADE** (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

Dealers' stocks, procedure for building revised, Sept. 38.

**MACHEREL**, Pack: California--Jan. 18; Feb. 28; Mar. 29; Apr. 31; May 32; June 27; July 36; Aug. 36; Sept. 35; Oct. 30; Nov. 38; Dec. 22.

**PILCHARDS**, and see **SARDINES**:

Pack, California: Jan. 19; Feb. 27; Mar. 30; Apr. 32; Oct. 32; Nov. 39; Dec. 23.

**SALMON**, Pack: Alaska--Sept. 36; Oct. 31; Nov. 39; Dec. 22.

**SARDINES**, see **PILCHARDS**

**SHRIMP**:

Decline in South predicted, Feb. 28.

Pack: Jan. 17; Feb. 27; Mar. 29; Apr. 31; May 33; June 28; July 37; Aug. 36; Sept. 35; Oct. 31; Nov. 38; Dec. 23.

Principles and methods in, fishery products, May 47.

Smoking anglerfish, sea trout, and Spanish mackerel, Jan. 6.

TUNA, Pack: California, and see MACKEREL;  
OCF predicts large pack, July 37.

CAPTAINS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

CHRISTEY, Leroy, appointed chief of new Market Development Section, Sept. 17.

CLOTHING, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

COMBINED FOOD BOARD, food supplies of U. S., Canada, and Great Britain compared, May 10.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)  
Comparable values of fibers for use in, Aug. 9.

CONSUMPTION (and see ABSTRACTS and FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)  
Fish supply, 1944, Jan. 5.

CONTAINERS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

CONTRACT CONDITIONS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

CONVERSION FACTORS and weights and measures for agricultural commodities and their products: Section A, "Conversion Factors;" Section B, "Net Content Weights of Specified Containers"--WFA's booklet, Aug. 21.

COOPERATIVES, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

CORDAGE, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

DEMURRAGE CHARGES, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

DIESEL ENGINES, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

DRAFT DEFERMENTS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

#### DRILL SAMPLING DEVICE

For fish livers, May 9.

I. Constructional Details, Nov. 6; II. Instructions for Use, Nov. 9.

ENGINEER, boat, classed as critical occupation, June 8.

EQUIPMENT, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

EXPORTERS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

EXPORT INDUSTRY, see FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE

EXPORT PACKAGING, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

EXPORTS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

EXPOSITION, Chilean promotes fishery industries, Apr. 46.

FATS AND OILS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

#### FEDERAL ORDERS, PURCHASES, AND REGULATIONS

##### AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF:

Fats and oils situation forecast, Nov. 46.

Supply of fish for 1944 forecast, Jan. 5.

COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF, terminates ban on trade statistics, Aug. 41.

##### CUSTOMS BUREAU (TREASURY DEPT.):

Fish imports to end of April large, June 41.

Groundfish fillet imports approach year's quota, July 51.

Quota on imported fish enlarged, Aug. 41.

##### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (and see WFA):

Division of Fish Culture changed to Division of Game Fish and Hatcheries, July 13.

Division of Fishery Industries renamed Division of Commercial Fisheries, July 12.

Fish sales campaign begun, Nov. 12.

Interior Dept. institutes closed season for sablefish, Dec. 11.

Maryland catch record system improved, Sept. 19.

Nation faces deficit in Vitamin A production, May 42.

Sets up Market Development Section, Sept. 17.

Use of term "surf" or "skimmer clam" considered, May 17.

##### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION:

Definitions and standards promulgated by, July 42.

Oyster canning.

Fill of containers: Hearings announced, Aug. 37; proposed control, Nov. 40; regulation issued, Dec. 24.

Inspection announced, Feb. 31; charges raised, July 41; amended, Nov. 40.

Shrimp canning inspection charges raised, July 42.

Use of term "grayfish" is discussed, Oct. 16.

Use of term "surf" or "skimmer clam" considered, May 17.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, plans V-E Day, Nov. 47.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION:

Acts to eliminate delays in unloading refrigerator cars, Oct. 15.

Asks curtailment of refrigerator car use, Mar. 14.

Rules on oil shipment rates, Apr. 45.

Suspends penalty demurrage charges, Dec. 13.

LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF:

Aids fishing industry in many fields, Sept. 15.

Overtime wage compensation regulations relaxed, May 17.

MARITIME COMMISSION, surplus diesel engines and boats listed, Dec. 12.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, U. S. relay radio stations instructed to relay fish reports, Nov. 20.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF FISHERIES (and see OPA):

Alaska fishery regulations for 1944 issued March 20, Apr. 9.

Cold-storage space lack causes concern, Sept. 33.

Consultants' meeting planned, Oct. 10; and Coordinators discuss problems of war and peace, Nov. 12.

Draft records of captains and engineers authorized to certify, July 19.

Fish supplies analyzed, Nov. 11.

Herring season, Alaska, prospects favorable, July 13.

Kahn, Dr. Richard A., joins staff, Jan. 7.

Leke herring, salted, OPA discusses ceiling prices, Oct. 34.

Maine sardines, large pack expected, June 28.

Manpower priority system operation explained, Aug. 11.

Pacific halibut allocation begun June 23, July 14.

Pilchard: production directions suspended between seasons, Mar. 8; 1944-45 order issued, July 16; fishery faces heavy demand for products, Sept. 17; Directions P-10 to P-14 effective Sept. 17, Nov. 14; Direction P-15 effective Oct. 25, Nov. 17; catch boosts U. S. production, Dec. 10.

Prices, fish, New York City, comparison of controlled and uncontrolled, Oct. 2.

Production, 1944 fish, discussed, Mar. 9; 1944 U. S., encouraging at half-way point, Aug. 10.

Salmon canning, Puget Sound, placed under concentration order, May 33.

Salmon concentration order, Alaska, issued Mar. 3, Apr. 9.

Shark fisheries have active year in 1943, Feb. 6; permits denied, Mar. 7.

Shrimp canning in South, decline predicted, Feb. 28; colorful ceremony marks opening of season, Oct. 9.

Smelt run, Great Lakes, failure forecast, Mar. 8.

Sounding devices, fish located with, Apr. 10.

Supply of fish, record forecast, Dec. 10.

Swordfish landings larger than expected, Sept. 18.

Tuna pack predicted large, July 37.

Vessel construction, \$3,500,000 approved, July 17; authorized, July 18; restricted, Aug. 11.

Vitamins A and D, acts to increase production, July 49.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION, see INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION:

Maximum Price Regulations (and Revised Maximum Price Regulations):

MFR-53, see MFR-203, Amdt. 2.

53, Amdt. 15 - Storage charges on fish oils may be added to maximum prices, Mar. 37.

RMFR-165 - OPA revises services order, Aug. 20.

163, Amdt. 26 - Pickled fish prices in Puerto Rico revised, Mar. 34.

MFR-184, Amdt. 4 - Prices canned Maine sardines changed, Apr. 41.

203, Amdt. 2, (and see MFR-53):

Vitamin A order governs pricing of blended oils, Aug. 39.

247, Amdt. 2 - Canned crabmeat prices extended, Oct. 34.

311, Amdt. 1 - Increases canned shrimp prices, July 43.

364 - Frozen Fish and Seafood:

Amdt. 1 - 12; Mar. Sup. 19; Amdt. 1 - 19; July Sup. 22.

Amdt. 10 - Feb. 25.

Amdt. 11 - Feb. 26.

Amdt. 12 - Effective Feb. 26, Mar. 28.

Amdt. 13 - Effective Apr. 3, Apr. 28.

Amdt. 14 - Effective Apr. 7, Apr. 29.

Amdt. 15 - Effective Mar. 28, Apr. 29.

Amdt. 16 - Effective Apr. 24, May 29.

Amdt. 17 - Issued May 1, June 24.

Amdt. 18 - Effective May 20, June 25.

Amdt. 19 - Effective July 1, Aug. 32.

Amdt. 20 - Effective Sept. 11, Oct. 27.

Amdt. 21 - Effective Oct. 3, Nov. 35.

Amdt. 22 - Effective Oct. 3, Nov. 35.

Amdt. 23 - Effective Oct. 25, Nov. 36.

Amdt. 24 - Effective Oct. 18, Nov. 37.

Amdt. 25 - Effective Nov. 25, Dec. 21.

373, Amdt. 39 - Frozen shrimp prices, Hawaii, Mar. 28.

395, Amdt. 20 - Virgin Islands processed fish prices revised, July 48.

MFR-418 - Fresh Fish and Seafood:

- Amdt. 1 - 26; Mar. Sup. 1; Amdt. 1 - 33; July Sup. 2.
- Amdt. 21 - Scallop and lemon sole prices advanced, Mar. 19.
- Amdt. 22 - Regional administrator permitted set fish prices Pacific Coast, Mar. 20.
- Amdt. 23 - Sliced codfish prices reduced, Mar. 21.
- Amdt. 24 - Effective Feb. 28, Mar. 21.
- Amdt. 25 - Effective Mar. 6, Mar. 23.
- Amdt. 26 - Effective Mar. 13, Apr. 17.
- Amdt. 27 - Effective Mar. 18, Apr. 17.
- Amdt. 28 - Sets Canadian lake fish prices, Apr. 18.
- Amdt. 29 - Fresh halibut price adjustments made, Apr. 21.
- Amdt. 30 - Effective Apr. 17, May 22; correction made, June 16.
- Amdt. 31 - Revises halibut price differentials, July 26.
- Amdt. 32 - Effective June 17, July 26.
- Amdt. 33 - Effective June 26, July 31.
- Amdt. 34 - Effective Sept. 18, Oct. 20.
- Amdt. 35 - Effective Sept. 14, Oct. 21.
- Amdt. 36 - Effective Oct. 2, Nov. 27.
- Amdt. 37 - Effective Oct. 23, Nov. 28.
- Order G-3, Amdt. 1 (Region VIII) - Sets smelt prices, Mar. 24.
- Order G-4 - Seine caught sockeye salmon prices extended, May 24.
- Order G-5 - Prices adjusted, July 32.
- Order G-6 - Controls prices local species, June 16.
- Order G-6, Amdt. 1 - Adds definitions, Nov. 29.
- Order 3, under section 2(a) (Region IX) - Prices established certain fish, Alaska, Aug. 28.
- 421, Amdt. 7 - Sales by marine provisioners placed under, Apr. 12.
- Amdt. 13 - Sets up pricing imported manufactured foods, Oct. 36.
- 422, Amdt. 23 - Revises retail ceilings on pan-frozen fish, Sept. 33.
- Amdt. 24 - Allows retailers margin for processing of smoked and frozen fish, Sept. 34.
- Amdt. 25, see MFR-421, Amdt. 13.
- 423, Amdt. 24, see MFR-422, Amdt. 23.
- Amdt. 25, see MFR-422, Amdt. 24.
- Amdt. 26, see MFR-421, Amdt. 13.
- 439 - Fresh Fish and Seafood at Retail:
- Amdt. 1 - 6; Mar. Sup. 27 and July Sup. 33.
- 448, Amdt. 1 - Increases canned razor clam prices, July 44.
- Amdt. 2 - Effective Oct. 23, Nov. 42.
- 507 - Certain Fresh Fish and Seafood at Retail:
- Amdt. 1 - 4, July Sup. 36.
- Sets price mark-ups, Feb. 16; retail ceiling prices, Mar. Sup. 30; effect on fresh fish prices, Apr. 2.
- Amdt. 1 - Effective Apr. 6, Apr. 23.
- Amdt. 2 - Extends winter mark-ups through April, Apr. 24.
- Amdt. 3 - Winter prices extended through May, May 24.
- Amdt. 4 - Effective May 25, June 18.
- Amdt. 5 - Effective Oct. 5, Oct. 22.
- Amdt. 6 - Effective Oct. 26, Nov. 27.
- Order G-1 (Region VIII) - Fish and crab prices established for western area, July 32.
- Order G-1, Amdt. 2 - Sept. 29.
- Amdt. 3 - Nov. 26.
- 512 - Pickled Iceland herring prices regulated, Mar. 33.
- 524 - Sets used barrel prices, Apr. 11.
- 537 - Canned fish flake prices increased, June 31.
- 542 - Distribution canned fish under new regulation, July 39.
- 550 - New cured and smoked fish prices set, Sept. 39.
- 550, Amdt. 1 - Amends cured fish order, Sept. 19, Oct. 33.
- 552 - Pet food order issued Sept. 4, Oct. 35.
- General Maximum Price Regulation:
- Order G-1 - CFA in Alaska sets prices on fish livers and viscera, July 49.
- Supplemental Order:
- SO-84 - Establishes rules for cooperatives, July 20.
- Revised Supplementary Regulation (and see OCF):
- RSR-14, Amdt. 159 - Sets price ceilings for mussel shells, Sept. 44.
- General Ration Orders:
- GRO-5, Amdt. 46 - Food rationing for fishing vessels revised, Mar. 12.
- Amdt. 47 - Extra period for computing institutional allotments, Mar. 13.
- Amdt. 52 - Special points for fishermen, Apr. 10.
- Ration Orders:
- RRO-3, Amdt. 45 - Amends order restricting sugar for fish curing, Nov. 43.
- RO-6A, Amdt. 11 - Rubber boot certificates good indefinitely, July 19.
- RRO-13, Amdt. 10 - Lists reports required from processed food handlers, Mar. 13.
- RO-16, Amdt. 107 - Fats and oils released for vitamin oil manufacture, Mar. 36.

Revised Price Schedule:

RPS-73, Amdt. 6 - Fish meal prices revised May 22, June 37.

Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation, Amdt. 10 - Liberalizes price limits on sales to exporters, Oct. 36.

Maximum Import Price Regulation, Amdt. 5, see MPR-421, Amdt. 13.

Trade Point Values for Canned Fish and Shellfish:

Reduced, Feb. 36; no change for March, Apr. 42; changed for April, Apr. 42; suspended, June 33; restored, Sept. 39; values listed, Dec. 24.

Miscellaneous:

Canned fish inventories, point loan plan expires May 1, Apr. 42.

Canned fish, revises procedure for building dealer's stocks, Sept. 38.

Committee, fish advisory, named, Sept. 22; vitamin advisory formed, July 50.

Fresh fish prices, New England, unchanged for winter, Nov. 26.

Frozen fish prices, few raises this winter, Oct. 27.

Prices on Great Lakes fish, setting postponed, Oct. 20.

Reconversion period, pricing objectives outlined, Nov. 17.

Scallop prices, no increase contemplated, Oct. 27.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE states policy on shellfish imports, Sept. 23.

SELECTIVE SERVICE (and see WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION):

Deferment fishing captains permitted, May 16.

Draft boards instructed reclassifying 4-F's, May 16.

Employers required file requests deferment 4-F's, May 16.

OCE authorized certify draft records captains and engineers, July 19.

Revises orders occupational classifications, June 9.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (and see CUSTOMS BUREAU):

Canadian halibut vessels permitted land catches in Alaska, Sept. 45.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL CORPORATION will help post-war foreign trade, Nov. 47.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION:Food Distribution Orders, now War Food Orders:

FDO-23, (and see WFB, M-86-B):

Revoked, May 42.

34, (and see FDO-42, 60, and 63):

Special hardship appeals (fats and oils) to be considered, Feb. 37.

37 - Fats and oils allocations for February, Feb. 37.

Sperm oil freed for essential uses, Mar. 37; order amended, June 36; restrictions suspended, Sept. 44.

42, see FDO-34.

WFO-42, amended (formerly FDO-42) - Fats and oils quotas raised, June 35.

42, Amdt. 11

42a

42b

- Amends orders governing uses of fats and oils, Nov. 45.

FDO-44, Amdt. 2 - Operation of, on canned fish explained, Apr. 32.

Lists Government canned fish requirements for 1944-45, Mar. 30.

WFO-44 - Court upholds order requiring delivery of canned fish to Government, Aug. 37.

44, Amdt. 3 - Government reserves more canned fish, July 38.

Amdt. 5 - U. S. reserves larger canned salmon quotas for purchase, Sept. 37.

FDO-44-1 - Canner's reports must be continued, Apr. 35.

WFO-44-1, amended - Canned fish reports to be sent to Washington, D. C., Aug. 38.

58 - Restriction on pet foods revoked, Mar. 32.

59, (and see FDO-60):

Fish oil to be released from Gov't. reserves, Mar. 36; sells surplus fish oil, Apr. 44; crude fish oil order revoked, Apr. 43.

FDO-60, (and see FDO-59 and 34):

Certain fish oils may be exempted from, Feb. 37.

60, Amdt. 2 - Restrictions on uses of fish oil revised, Apr. 42.

Amdts. 1 and 2 - Clarified, Apr. 43.

WFO-60 - Fish oil order operation clarified, May 43; fish oil released for permitted uses, June 35.

60, Amdt. 1 - Restrictions on fish oil uses revised, June 33.

60, amended - Applications to accept delivery of fish oil approved, July 48.

63, (and see FDO-34; WFB, M-63a and 63g):

Import control of fishery products shifted, Dec. 25.

63-1, (and see Form 1040):

New import forms required, Dec. 26.

FDO-70, Amdt. 2, (and see FDO-70-1, Amdt. 2):

Acts to free more cold-storage space, Apr. 30.

70-1, Amdt. 2, see FDO-70, Amdt. 2.

WFO-70, (and see WFO-70-1, 90, 90-1, 111, and 111-1):

Termination effective September 2, Oct. '30.

70-1, see WFO-70.

71 (formerly FDR-1) - Revises food priority order effective September 15, Oct. 12.

72, Amdt. 2 - 1944 pack of salted fish allocated, July 46.

87, amended - Restrictions on fatty acid inventories revised, June 36.

87, Amdt. 1 - Fatty acids order clarified, June 36.

87 - Terminated, Sept. 44.



WFO-90, see WFO-70.

90-1, see WFO-70.

99, (and see WPB, M-373 and L-40):

Control of vitamin A oils for feeding transferred to WFA, June 38.

Governing use of vitamin A in feed terminated, Nov. 45.

111 and 111-1 (supersedes WFO-70, now WFO-111, and 90):

Acts to make more cold-storage space available, Oct. 28.

116 - Allocates freezer space, Nov. 34.

Food Distribution Regulations:

FD-Reg. 3, amended - Feb. 8.

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announcements, etc.:

(Name changed to Commodity Credit Corporation, May 41.)

FSC-1547 - Canned mackerel and pilchard price differentials clarified, Feb. 30.

1548, see FSC-1547.

1573, see Awd-88.

1742D - Export packaging specifications revised, Mar. 15.

Case specifications relaxed for purchases of U. S. salmon, June 31.

1861, (and see FDO-44):

Canned sea herring and canned Maine sardine offers requested, Apr. 35.

1862 - Sells surplus fish oil, Apr. 44.

1873 - Canned Alaska salmon offers requested, Apr. 37.

1873, Sup. 2 - Added salmon casing requirements, Sept. 37.

Sup. 4, (and see Awd-5, Sup. 1):

Specifications canned coho salmon amended Sept. 15, Oct. 35.

PER Spec. No. 1 (formerly SCB-50) - Specifications for vitamin capsules reissued, June 40.

SCB-54 - Issues general contract conditions for canned fish purchases, Apr. 40.

Awd-5 - Canned U. S. salmon offers requested, May 36.

5, Sup. 1, see FSC-1873, Sup. 4.

26 - Canned Atlantic mackerel requested, May 37.

33, (and see FDO-44, Amdt. 2):

Requests miscellaneous canned fish, May 41.

33, Sup. 1 - Canned squid wanted, May 40.

Sup. 2 - Canned river herring requested, May 39.

Sup. 3 - Canned ground fish requested, May 40.

76 - Asks for vitamin A oil and concentrates, June 39.

88, (and see FSC-1573):

Foreign salted, smoked, and pickled herring to be purchased, June 33.

89 - Requests offers of canned Pacific mackerel and horse mackerel, June 29.

89, Amdt. 1 - Specifications for purchase of canned mackerel amended, Oct. 35.

110 - Domestic salted, smoked, and pickled herring offers requested, July 47.

135 - Canned pilchard offers asked, Aug. 38.

135, Amdt. 1 - Amends canned pilchard specifications, Nov. 44.

Sup. 2 - Announces specifications for tomato sauce for canning pilchards, Sept. 38.

Purchases of fishery products by WFA:

1943 total \$70,867,808, Feb. 41: Oct., Jan. 20; Nov., Jan. 21; Jan., Mar., 39; Feb., Apr. 49; Mar., May 46; Apr., June 42; May, July 52; June, Aug. 42; July, Sept. 48; Aug., Oct. 38; Sept., Nov. 48; Oct., Dec. 26.

Miscellaneous:

Advisory committee, canned fish industry, meets, Feb. 29.

Advisory committee, fresh and frozen fish industry, meets, May 13.

Canned fish allocation, 1944-45, Sept. 36.

Cold-storage freezer space peak passed, June 26.

Director of Food Distribution, Lee Marshall, Feb. 8.

Duties of agencies redefined and price office set up, Feb. 7.

Ice storage capacity and production equipment reported adequate, Feb. 21.

Net weights and conversion factors for fishery products summarized, Aug. 21.

Orders, active, listed, Oct. 13.

Release remainder of 1943 fish oil stocks from Government reserves, May 43.

Sales of food; 15 million dollars in May and June, Aug. 24; policies, Sept. 20; principles governing, Oct. 12; explains position, Nov. 17.

Salmon canners asked to order V-2 sleeves, June 31.

Salmon industry asked to move salmon early, Nov. 44.

Supplies of fish for 1944 forecast, Jan. 5; reports, Sept. 19.

Vitamin A allocations announced for 1944, Feb. 37.

Vitamin A oils for feeding, control transferred (see WPB and L-40, amended), June 38.

Waste of fish in retail stores, reduction stressed, Jan. 11.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION (and see SELECTIVE SERVICE):

Allocating labor, outlines basis for, Mar. 11.

Cannery labor, recruitment planned, Apr. 32; workers to be recruited for, Mar. 32.

Employment of war veterans facilitated, Nov. 21.

Fishing boat engineer classed as critical occupation, June 8.

Food and ice handling given special rating, June 9.

Maine sardine industry, solicits labor for, May 15.

Manpower priority system explained, Aug. 11.

Recruitment plan outlined, July 19; replacements, conducts search for, May 15.  
 Salmon industry, manpower recruited for, June 9.

#### WAR PRODUCTION BOARD:

##### Preference Rating Orders:

- P-115, see P-118.
- 118, (and see P-115):  
     Preference ratings for cannery amended, Feb. 30.
- 140, see P-146.
- 146, (and see P-140):  
     Purchase fibre and wooden shipping containers restricted, Mar. 14.

##### Limitation Orders:

- L-40, (and see M-373 and WFA, WFO-99):  
     Amended May 15, June 38.
- 92, revoked - Non-commercial fishing tackle limitation, Nov. 19.
- 103b, (and see M-104):  
     1944 glass container and metal closure quotas announced, Feb. 34.
- 103b, revised - Regulation on glass containers, Feb. 35.
- 103b, amended - Glass containers permitted for clam broth, June 29.
- amended - Predicts further liberalization of controls on containers, Oct. 32.
- 197, amended - Steel drum regulation, June 10.
- 282, revised - Netting limitation order, Sept. 21.
- 317, Int. 2 - Restrictions on inventories of V-boxes defined, June 31.
- 335, amended - Lumber control established, July 18.

##### Conservation Orders:

- M-63 - Fish oil imports restricted, Feb. 39; import controls on certain products removed,  
     Apr. 46; cod oil import restrictions lifted, Aug. 41.
- 63a, see WFA, WFO-63.
- 63g, see WFA, WFO-63.
- 81, amended - Revisions (Containers-Cans), Feb. 35; amended, June 29.
- amended - Restrictions for fresh oysters relaxed, Oct. 32.
- Int. 2 - Canned foods restricted to human consumption, Mar. 32.
- 84, amended - Manila rope restrictions tightened, Aug. 12.
- 86-B, see WFA, FDO-23.
- 96 - Agar conservation order revoked, Sept. 45.
- 104, see L-103b.
- 221, amended - Use of bags for fish meal restricted, Dec. 24.
- 300 - Fine tar allocated, May 13.
- 328 - Restrictions relaxed in cutback of fiber production, Sept. 21.
- 373, (and see WFO-99):  
     Vitamin A supplies allocated, Mar. 34.
- 373, revised - "Feeding oils" no longer covered, Apr. 45.
- revised - Enlarged, Nov. 45.
- 375 - Places controls on work gloves, June 11.

##### Miscellaneous:

- Bags, new textile, use for crushed oyster shells permitted, Oct. 36.
- Burlap or rope, no relaxation of restrictions anticipated, Oct. 14; situation still critical,  
     July 18.
- Diesel engine purchases controlled, Feb. 9.
- Gloves, work:  
     Form 541 replaces PD 1A, Feb. 8; preference rating required, Feb. 9; use of form outlined, May 14.
- Ice production expansion program under way, Feb. 21.
- Import form 1040, see WFO-63-1.
- Metal containers, no increase in supply, July 47; situation remains critical, May 42.
- Non-commercial fishing tackle, production still restricted, Dec. 12.
- Program for operations following Germany's defeat, Oct. 13.
- Rubber, use, permitted for crab trap frames, Feb. 10.
- Seine twine, sales restricted, Sept. 22.
- Transportation facilities, asks cooperation in use, Oct. 14.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, armed forces return 13 more fishing vessels, Sept. 23.

#### FIBERS (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

- Comparable values for use in commercial fisheries, Aug. 9.
- Fighting fibers, Jan. 2.

#### FISH ADVISORY COMMITTEE, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

#### FISH CEILING PRICES in 301 A. D., May 2.

#### FISH CULTURE, name of Division changed to Game Fish and Hatcheries, July 13.

#### FISH CURING, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

#### FISHERY CONSTRUCTION, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

#### FISHERY INDUSTRIES, name of Division changed to Commercial Fisheries, July 12.

FISH LIVERS AND LIVER OILS (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

Drill sampling device for, May 9; I. Constructional details, Nov. 6; II. Instructions for Use, Nov. 9.  
Liver oil of unborn soupfin pups analyzed, Nov. 45.

FISH MEAL AND OIL (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

Industry of South Africa, Sept. 45.

FISH PRODUCTION, SALES, AND SUPPLIES, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.FOOD HANDLERS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.FOOD SALES AND STOCKS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.FOOD SUPPLIES of U. S., Canada, and Great Britain compared, May 10.FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

AFRICA, South, fish liver oil and fish meal industry, Sept. 45.

AUSTRALIA, results of fisheries investigations reported, Apr. 47.

BRITISH WEST INDIES; Jamaica, Cayman Islands, turtle industry, Feb. 40.

CANADA, (and see SPECIES):

Fish oil imports restricted, Feb. 39.

Food supplies compared, May 10.

Halibut vessels permitted to land catches in Alaska, Sept. 45; U. S. granted privileges in, Dec. 11.

Inspection of whitefish to be established, July 51.

U. S. and, make recommendations for conservation of grayfish, Nov. 19.

Whitefish inspection in, begun in Nov., Dec. 24.

CHILE:

Exposition promotes fishery industries, Apr. 46.

Fish catch in 1942 below 1941, Jan. 19.

Produces 71,017,000 pounds of fish and shellfish in 1942, Jan. 19.

EL SALVADOR, see CANADA

GERMANY, WPB defines program for operations following defeat, Oct. 13.

GREAT BRITAIN:

Fish dealers present trade training classes, Apr. 48.

Food supplies compared, May 10.

GUATEMALA, see CANADA

ICELAND orders 45 trawlers from Sweden, Oct. 37.

MEXICO, (and see CANADA):

Northeast Tamsulipas supports sizable fish export industry, May 45.

NEWFOUNDLAND, reorganization of the fisheries planned, Feb. 39.

SWEDEN, see ICELAND

FORMS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.FREEZING AND STORING (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

BOSTON holdings: Jan. 14; Feb. 23; Mar. 26; Apr. 26; May 27; June 22; July 34; Aug. 30; Sept. 30;  
Oct. 24; Nov. 31; Dec. 19.

CANADIAN holdings and freezings: Jan. 16; Feb. 25; Mar. 27; Apr. 27; May 28; June 23; July 35;  
Aug. 31; Sept. 32; Oct. 26; Nov. 33; Dec. 20.

CHICAGO holdings: Jan. 15; Feb. 24; Mar. 26; Apr. 27; May 27; June 23; July 35; Aug. 31; Sept. 31;  
Oct. 25; Nov. 32; Dec. 20.

Distribution of fish through frozen food locker plants, Sept. 12.

Frozen fish belongs in your locker plant, Sept. 10.

NEW YORK holdings: Jan. 15; Feb. 24; Mar. 25; Apr. 26; May 26; June 22; July 34; Aug. 30; Sept. 31;  
Oct. 25; Nov. 32; Dec. 19.

REFRIGERATION:

Curtailment of refrigerator car use asked, Mar. 14.

Lack of space for fish causes concern, Sept. 33.

Seasonal cold-storage freezer space peak passed, June 26.

Tests of frozen ready-cooked fish dishes in progress, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES holdings and freezings: Jan. 12; Feb. 22; Mar. 24; Apr. 24; May 25; June 20;  
July 33; Aug. 29; Sept. 29; Oct. 23; Nov. 29; Dec. 18.

FRESH FISH TRADE (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

CHICAGO receipts: Jan. 9; Feb. 13; Mar. 17; Apr. 15; May 21; June 13; July 25; Aug. 27; Sept. 28;  
Oct. 19; Nov. 25; Dec. 16.

GULF STATES production: Jan. 9; Feb. 15; Mar. 19; Apr. 16; May 22; June 15; July 24; Aug. 26;  
Sept. 27; Oct. 18; Nov. 24; Dec. 15.

NEW BEDFORD landings: Apr. 13; May 19; June 12; July 23; Aug. 25; Sept. 26; Oct. 16; Nov. 22; Dec. 14.

NEW ENGLAND VESSEL LANDINGS (3 Ports): Jan. 7; Feb. 12; Mar. 16; Apr. 13; May 19; June 11; July 22;  
Aug. 24; Sept. 25; Oct. 17; Nov. 22; Dec. 13.

NEW YORK SALT-WATER MARKET RECEIPTS: Jan. 8; Feb. 14; Mar. 17; Apr. 14; May 20; June 14; July 23;  
Aug. 26; Sept. 26; Oct. 18; Nov. 23; Dec. 16.

SEATTLE receipts: Jan. 10; Feb. 15; Mar. 18; Apr. 16; May 21; June 15; July 25; Aug. 28; Sept. 28;  
Oct. 19; Nov. 25; Dec. 17.

GLOVES, WORK, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

IMPORTS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC. and FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE

INDEX of Federal controls pertinent to the fishing industry, Mar. 39.

INSPECTION, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC. and SPECIES

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

Date for end of halibut fishing set, Nov. 19; end of 1944 season in Areas 1 and 2 announced, July 16.  
1944 Pacific halibut fishery regulations issued, May 12.

KAHN, Dr. Richard A., joins Service's staff, Jan. 7.

LEAFLETS, new: Mar. 15; May 18; July 21; Sept. 24; Nov. 21.

LOCKER PLANTS

Distribution of fish through, Sept. 12; frozen fish belongs in, Sept. 10.

LUMBER CONTROL, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

MANPOWER, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

MARINE PROVISIONERS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION, Fish and Wildlife Service sets up, Sept. 17.

MARKETING, see SPECIES

MARSHALL, Lee, made Director of Food Distribution, Feb. 8.

NETTING, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

NUTRITIVE VALUE, a study of, the protein of cooked anglerfish, rajafish, and bay mussels, Apr. 7.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

OIL ANALYSES, some time and labor saving techniques, Aug. 6.

OIL POLLUTION, decision rendered in, of oyster grounds, Mar. 10.

OIL SHIPMENT RATES, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

PET FOODS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

PINE TAR, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

POINT VALUES, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

POST-WAR PLANS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

PREFERENCE RATINGS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

PRESERVATION, see SPECIES and TECHNOLOGY

PRICE CONTROL ACT

Executive Order 9250, July Sup. 43.

Executive Order 9328, July Sup. 45.

PRICES (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

Fish ceiling prices in 301 A. D., May 2.

PRIORITIES, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

PRODUCTION (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

1944 U. S. fisheries encouraging at half-way point, Aug. 10.

PROTEIN, a study of the nutritive value of the, of cooked anglerfish, rajafish, and bay mussels, Apr. 7.

RATIONING, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

REFRIGERATION, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC., FREEZING AND STORING, and TECHNOLOGY

RETAIL STORES, waste of fish in, stressed, Jan. 11.

ROPE, see FISHERS

SEAL, fur herd in Pribilof Islands largest in 75 years, Oct. 11.

SECTIONAL NEWS AND REVIEWS (and see CANNED AND CURED FISH TRADE, FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC., & FRESH FISH TRADE)

ALABAMA, production in (and Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas), 1943, May 4.

ALASKA, (and see SPECIES):

Fisheries of, Sept. 24.

Fishery regulations, 1944, issued March 20, Apr. 9.

Halibut vessels permitted to land catches in, Sept. 45.  
 Opportunities for small business in the fisheries, Aug. 2.  
 Outlook for the herring fishery in 1944, May 18; prospects for season favorable, July 13.  
 Pribilof fur seal herd largest in 75 years, Oct. 11.  
 Salmon concentration order, 1944, issued March 3, Apr. 9.

## ATLANTIC:

Coast, northern, treaties affecting, Sept. outside back cover.  
 South, fish and shellfish, Aug. 43.  
 Western North, the effect of technological advances on the, fisheries, Feb. 3.

BOSTON, landings at, 1943, Sept. 2.

CALIFORNIA, Gulf of, shark fishery in the central part, June 2.

## CHICAGO:

Fish sales campaign begun by WFA and F&WS, Nov. 12.  
 Receipts, 1943, Mar. 2.

DETROIT, see CHICAGO

FLORIDA, Tarpon Springs, \$13.25 a pound paid for sponges, Apr. 12.

GREAT LAKES, failure of smelt run for 1944 forecast, Mar. 8.

## GULF STATES:

Decline in shrimp canning in south predicted, Feb. 28.  
 Fish and shellfish, Aug. 43.  
 Fisheries of: Feb. 11; Mar. 15.

LOUISIANA (and see ALABAMA):

Colorful ceremony marks opening of shrimp season, Oct. 9.  
 Decision rendered in oil pollution of oyster grounds, Mar. 10.

MAINE (and see SPECIES):

Alewife runs, rehabilitation, planned, Feb. 4.  
 Court upholds WFO-44 requiring delivery of canned fish to Government, Aug. 37.  
 Sardine, large pack expected, June 28.  
 WMC solicits labor for sardine industry, May 15.

MARYLAND catch record system improved, Sept. 19.

MASSACHUSETTS, fisheries of, Feb. 10.

MISSISSIPPI, see ALABAMA

NEW ENGLAND, the marketing of rajafish, Feb. 4.

NEW JERSEY, fisheries of, July 21.

## NEW YORK:

City, comparison of controlled and uncontrolled fish prices, Oct. 2.  
 State, fisheries of, Nov. 21.

OREGON, fisheries of: Feb. 11; Mar. 16; Apr. 12; May 18; June 11; July 21.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST, opportunities for small business in the fisheries, Aug. 2.

PITTSBURGH, see CHICAGO

PUERTO RICO, pickled fish prices revised, Mar. 34.

RHODE ISLAND, fisheries of, Feb. 10.

SEATTLE, recel's, 1943, Dec. 2.

TEXAS, see ALABAMA

UNITED STATES (and see SPECIES):

Food supplies compared (Canada and Great Britain), May 10.  
 Halibut vessels granted privileges in Canada, Dec. 11.

## WASHINGTON:

Fisheries of: Feb. 11; Mar. 16; Apr. 12; May 18; June 11; July 21.  
 Fishermen adopt grayfish conservation measure, Nov. 19.  
 Ragfish, Oct. 9.

SOCIAL SECURITY, protection for fishermen, July 2.

SOUNDING DEVICES, fish located with, Apr. 10.

## SPECIES (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

ALEWIVES (river herring), rehabilitation of Maine runs planned, Feb. 4.

## ANGLEFISH:

Anglerfish, Apr. 4.  
 A study of the nutritive value of the protein of cooked, rajafish, and bay mussels, Apr. 7.  
 Smoking of, and sea trout and Spanish mackerel, Jan. 6.

BUTTERFISH, comparison of controlled and uncontrolled fish prices in New York City, Oct. 2.

CLAMS, use of term "surf" or "skimmer clam" considered, May 17.

COD, see BUTTERFISH

CROAKER, see BUTTERFISH

FLOUNDERS, yellowtail and blackback, see BUTTERFISH

HALIBUT (and see FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE):

Date for end of fishing set, Nov. 19.  
 Pacific, 1944, fishery regulations issued, May 12; allocation begun June 23, July 14; end of 1944 season in Areas 1 and 2 announced, July 16.

HERRING (and see ALEWIVES and CANNED AND CURED FISH TRADE):

Outlook for the Alaska fishery in 1944, May 18.  
 Prospects for Alaska season favorable, July 13.



MACKEREL, see ABSTRACTS, ANGLERFISH, BUTTERFISH, and CANNED AND CURED FISH TRADE

MUSSELS, bay, see ANGLERFISH

OYSTERS, decision rendered in oil pollution of grounds, Mar. 10.

PILCHARDS:

Directions P-10 to P-14 effective Sept. 17, Nov. 14; P-15 effective Oct. 25, Nov. 17.

Production directions suspended between seasons, Mar. 8.

U. S. fishery faces heavy demand for products, Sept. 17.

RACFISH, Oct. 9.

RAJAFISH (Skates) (and see ANGLERFISH):

Marketing of, in New England, Feb. 4.

SALMON (and see CANNED AND CURED FISH TRADE):

Concentration order, Alaska, 1944, issued March 3, Apr. 9.

Fluctuations in abundance of red, bulletin, Feb. 42.

Storage tests on frozen pink, Nov. 2.

SCUP (Porgy), see BUTTERFISH

SEA BASS, see BUTTERFISH

SHARK:

Dogfish becomes main source of vitamin A, Sept. 43; yield majority of vitamin A in 1943, Mar. 34.

Fisheries have active year in 1943, Feb. 6.

Fishermen adopt grayfish conservation measure, Nov. 19; U. S. and Canada make recommendations for conservation of grayfish, Nov. 19.

Liver oil of unborn soupfin pups analysed, Nov. 45.

Observations on fishery in the central part of Gulf of California, June 2.

Use of term "grayfish" discussed by Food and Drug Administration, Oct. 16.

Vessels denied shark fishing permits, Mar. 7.

SHRIMP (and see BUTTERFISH):

Decline in canning in south predicted, Feb. 28.

Season, colorful ceremony marks opening of, Oct. 9.

Studies on the icing of fresh-cooked and peeled, Nov. 4.

SMELT, failure of Great Lakes run for 1944 forecast, Mar. 8.

SPONGES, \$13.25 a pound paid for, Apr. 12.

SWORDFISH, 1944 landings larger than expected, Sept. 18.

TROUT, sea, see ANGLERFISH

TURTLE industry, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, B.W.I., Feb. 40.

WHITEFISH, Canadian inspection to be established, July 51; begun in November, Dec. 24.

WHITING, see BUTTERFISH

SPERM OIL, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

STATISTICS, trade, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

STEEL DRUM, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

STORAGE, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC. and SPECIES

SUGAR, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

TACKLE, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

TECHNOLOGY (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

Drill sampling device for fish livers, May 9; I. Constructional Details, Nov. 6;

II. Instructions for Use, Nov. 9.

Improvement in accuracy of vitamin A determination, Aug. 40.

Liver oil of unborn soupfin pups analysed, Nov. 45.

Some time and labor saving techniques in vitamin A and oil analyses, Aug. 6.

Storage tests on frozen pink salmon, Nov. 2.

Studies on the icing of fresh-cooked and peeled shrimp, Nov. 4.

Tests of frozen ready-cooked fish dishes in progress, Jan. 17.

The effect of technological advances on the western north Atlantic fisheries, Feb. 3.

TEXTILE BAGS (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.)

Use of for crushed oyster shells permitted, Oct. 36.

TRADE INDICATORS

FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS: Jan. thru July, Nov. & Dec., outside back cover; Aug. 44; Sept. 50; Oct. 40.

TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE: Jan. through Dec., inside back cover.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES: Jan. 22; Feb. 41; Mar. 38; Apr. 48; May 45; June 41; July 51; Aug. 42; Sept. 47; Oct. 38; Nov. 48; Dec. 26.

TRAINING TRADE CLASSES, British fish dealers present, Apr. 48.

TRANSPORTATION, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

TRAWLERS, Iceland orders 45 from Sweden, Oct. 37.

REATIES affecting the northeastern fisheries, Sept. outside back cover.

V-E Day, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

VESSELS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

VETERANS, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

VITAMIN A (and see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC. and SPECIES):

Dogfish becomes main source, Sept. 43.

Improvement in accuracy of, determination, Aug. 40.

Nation faces deficit in production, May 42.

Records of potency of liver oils, June 2.

Sharks yield majority of, produced in U. S. in 1943, Mar. 34.

Some time and labor saving techniques, Aug. 6.

VITAMIN ADVISORY COMMITTEE formed by OPA, July 50.

VITAMIN CAPSULES, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

VITAMIN D, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

VOLATILE BASES in fish, article published, Oct. 16.

WAGE COMPENSATION, see FEDERAL ORDERS, ETC.

WASTE REDUCTION of, in retail fish stores stressed, Jan. 11.

WORLD, fisheries of the, July 4.

#### FISH AND SHELLFISH OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS

A 45-page handbook of information on the salt-water fisheries of the southern coast from Cape Hatteras to the Mexican border, has just been issued by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries.

The new bulletin is an account of the fishery resources of the entire southern coast and contains information on approximately 25 different kinds of fish, mollusks, and crustaceans that are important products of the Southern States. Interesting facts on the habits of the fishes, their food value, the methods of marketing, and the development of the fisheries, are included in this booklet, which should be useful to anyone associated with the fishing industry.

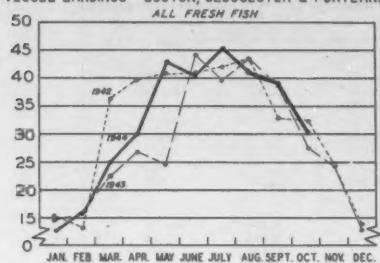
The bulletin is the third of a series of regional booklets on the fisheries written by Rachel L. Carson, a biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Already published are "Fish and Shellfish of New England" (Conservation Bulletin 33), and "Fishes of the Middle West" (Conservation Bulletin 34).

"Fish and Shellfish of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts" is known as Conservation Bulletin 37, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for 10 cents, or on request from members of Congress.

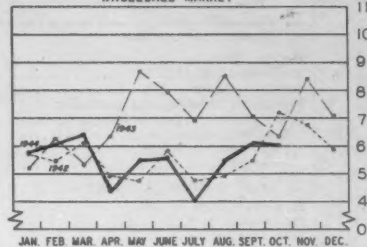
# TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE

IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS OR CENTS PER POUND

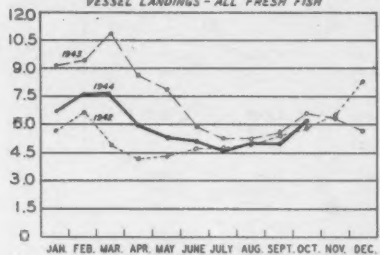
VESSEL LANDINGS - BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



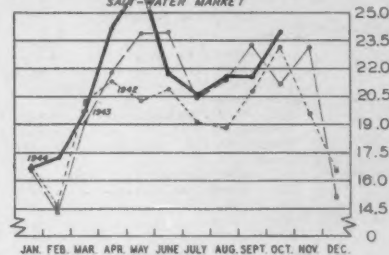
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH - CHICAGO



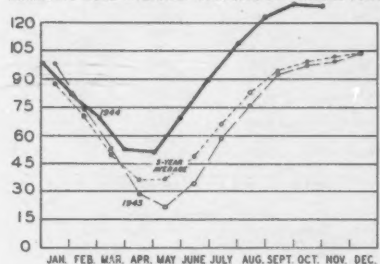
AVERAGE PRICE - BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



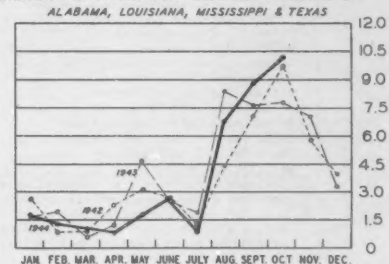
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH - NEW YORK CITY



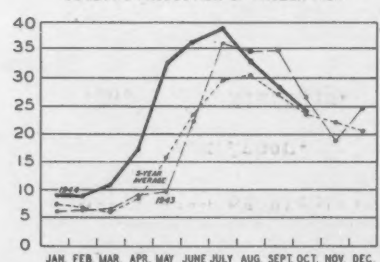
DOMESTIC COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



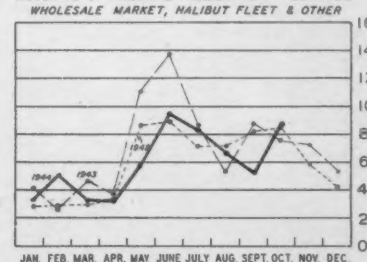
LANDINGS OF SHRIMP FOR ALL USES - HEADS OFF



DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF FROZEN FISH



RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH - SEATTLE



**FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS**  
(Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

Item	Month	Latest month	Same month a year ago	Previous month
<b>FRESH FISH LANDINGS</b>				
Boston, Mass. ....	Oct.	13,005	11,493	14,966
Gloucester, Mass. ....	do	15,595	14,811	21,904
Portland, Maine ....	do	1,480	949	1,772
Boston, Gloucester, and Portland:				
Cod .....	do	3,623	3,178	3,447
Haddock .....	do	7,626	6,332	9,622
Pollock .....	do	1,665	1,498	812
Rosefish .....	do	8,365	10,182	11,863
<b>FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO/</b>				
Salt-water fish .....	do	1,671	1,560	2,170
Fresh-water fish .....	do	2,954	3,614	2,864
Shellfish, etc. ....	do	1,371	1,177	1,015
By truck .....	do	1,804	1,543	1,052
By express .....	do	2,418	2,667	2,751
By freight .....	do	2,394	2,160	2,246
<b>COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS/</b>				
New York, N. Y.:				
Salt-water fish .....	do	11,944	6,925	11,852
Fresh-water fish .....	do	1,096	1,786	1,206
Shellfish, etc. ....	do	2,567	2,005	1,813
Boston, Mass.:				
Salt-water fish .....	do	14,684	12,047	17,381
Fresh-water fish .....	do	80	39	64
Shellfish, etc. ....	do	1,251	1,388	839
Chicago, Ill.:				
Salt-water fish .....	do	2,687	2,683	2,973
Fresh-water fish .....	do	3,634	1,798	3,804
Shellfish, etc. ....	do	1,027	640	683
United States:				
Cod fillets .....	Nov.	5,440	2,351	6,574
Haddock fillets .....	do	4,750	5,065	5,275
Halibut .....	do	13,178	10,954	17,019
Mackerel (except Spanish) .....	do	12,588	7,410	11,851
Croakers .....	do	2,303	2,099	2,627
Rosefish fillets .....	do	3,688	3,842	4,053
Salmon .....	do	13,191	9,699	11,253
Whiting .....	do	11,207	10,414	10,587
Shrimp .....	do	8,419	5,756	4,894
New England, all species .....	do	29,571	24,425	31,757
Middle Atlantic, all species .....	do	29,135	20,147	28,427
South Atlantic, all species .....	do	6,672	5,591	6,802
North Central East, all species .....	do	15,146	12,698	15,088
North Central West, all species .....	do	4,351	4,022	4,310
South Central, all species .....	do	6,854	4,806	5,796
Pacific, all species .....	do	39,129	28,397	36,437
1/ Includes all arrivals as reported by express and rail terminals, and truck receipts as reported by wholesale dealers including smokers.				
2/ Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those for Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month. Data on United States holdings by various species and by geographical areas are as of the first of the month.				
Note:--Data for the latest month are subject to revision.				

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